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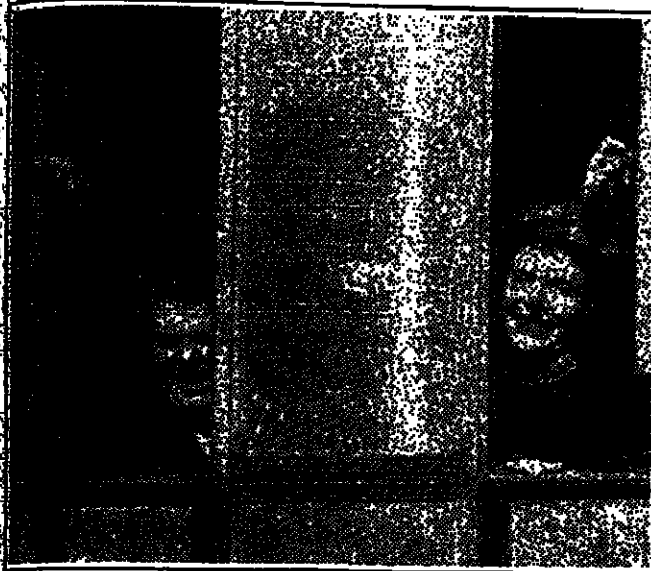
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1987

Algeria... 600 Fr. Iran... 115 Rials. Other... 0.000 Mark
Austria... 25 S. Israel... NIS. 200 Portugal... 120 Esc.
Belgium... 8700 De. Italy... 1300 Lire. Chile... 600 Chile
Bolivia... 25 B.P. Jordan... 400 D.R. Rep. of Korea... 70 P.
Canada... C. 1.95. Greece... Dr. 200. Saudi Arabia... 7.00 R.
Cyprus... C. 6.00. Kuwait... 200 P.S. Spain... 166 Ptas.
Denmark... 16.00 D.Kr. Libya... 1.00. U.S. Dollar... 600 S.M.
Egypt... E.P. 2.00. Luxembourg... 20 Lfr. Switzerland... 2.00 S.Fr.
Federal... 8.00 M. Sweden... 100 Kr. Taiwan... 2.00 N.T.
France... 7.00 F. Adm. 3.00. Turkey... 1.5. 1000 L.
Germany... 2.70 D.M. Morocco... 20 Dir. U.A.E. 2.00 Dirh.
Great Britain... 62.5. Netherlands... 2.10 Fl. U.S. M.R. 2.00 D.
Greece... 100 Dr. New Zealand... 3.00 N.Z. Dollar... 300 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Senators Hold Up Iran Report



President Ronald Reagan and his wife waved from his hospital window on Tuesday. He said he was "feeling fine."

Democrats Seek A Wider Inquiry Into Arms Sales

By Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an outbreak of partisan disagreement in Congress over the Iranian arms affair, the Senate intelligence committee voted 7-6 not to release a staff report on the panel's investigation into the affair.

According to a source close to the investigation, the 16-page report said that the committee's inquiry had produced no evidence that President Ronald Reagan was aware of the plan attributed to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a Marine Corps officer working on the staff of the National Security Council, to use the arms sales to Iran to generate money for the Nicaraguan rebels.

The decision was made by the Republican-controlled panel that was sitting in the previous Congress.

One Republican, Senator William S. Cohen of Maine, joined the committee's six Democrats in voting not to issue the report.

The ranking Democrat on the intelligence panel in the 99th Congress, Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said Monday that the staff report was "inaccurate and incomplete." It failed to explain, he said, why arms were traded to Iran or who in the Reagan administration knew that funds from those sales went to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

But the committee chairman, David F. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, disagreed. "The whole report is an embarrassment to the administration," he said after Monday evening's committee vote. "And yet it was the president who wanted to get the facts out."

In a statement after the vote, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said: "We are outraged and disappointed. We think the American people have the right to have this information and judge for themselves. The president will continue to do everything he can to see that all the facts come out as quickly as possible."

The administration and Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, the outgoing majority leader, had called on the panel to make the report public.

The new Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, said that to release the report "would be jumping the gun and it would not be in the public interest because the American people would be left with a picture that is not complete."

A proposal by Mr. Byrd on further investigation of the affair, See INQUIRY, Page 2



Parisians waited for a bus Tuesday in front of the Gare Saint-Lazare as transit employees walked out while railroad workers continued striking. Power service was also disrupted.

Growing Strikes Disrupt Utilities, Paris Transport

Chirac Vows To Maintain Wage Policy

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French public sector strikes disrupted transport and power supplies Tuesday as Prime Minister Jacques Chirac reaffirmed his determination to pursue anti-inflationary economic policies.

After a rare full meeting of all his 41 ministers, the Gaullist prime minister said that his government was "absolutely unanimous" in its

The French franc threw European Monetary System currencies into turmoil. Page 9. Behind the strike: Chirac tries to change the system. Page 6.

determination to keep prices, and therefore wages, down despite the strikes.

Tuesday's stoppages added to a rail strike that is almost three weeks old.

Members of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, or CGT, had called on members throughout the public sector to stage a one-day strike Tuesday.

Paris bus and Metro drivers, who have staged intermittent stoppages since just before Christmas, were joined by workers at France's state-owned gas and electricity utilities.

The Paris transport authority said that about half the Metro trains were running and that two-thirds of the buses were operating.

The electricity company, Electricite de France, reported power cuts of up to three hours in some parts of Paris and in Normandy, north-west of the capital.

Traffic signals were blocked out in the Montparnasse district of Paris, adding to the confusion already caused by the transport strikes. Sporadic strikes hit mail sorting offices and the country's arsenals.

Mr. Chirac said after meeting with his ministers: "The government will not deviate from its policies because it would be irresponsible to do so."

In a radio interview later, he added: "There is no possible policy of recovery without a social reaction."

Mr. Chirac said that he had told his ministers that the government's



Jacques Chirac

LATE NEWS

U.S. Will Sell Radar to China

WASHINGTON (Reuters)

The Defense Department announced Tuesday that China will buy \$62 million worth of U.S.-made military radar and radio equipment.

The department said Beijing would buy the equipment from Hughes Aircraft Company, which is a division of General Motors Corp.

The move follows the U.S. sale of \$550 million of advanced fighter jet electronics to China last year and the visit by three U.S. Navy ships and 900 sailors to Qingdao in November.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger visited China in October.

China became eligible to buy U.S. defensive equipment in 1984 under provisions of the U.S. Foreign Military Sales Act.

President Recovering 'Very Well'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is recovering "very well" from his prostate surgery and the final laboratory tests of the tissue taken during the operation showed no signs of malignancy, his doctor said Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan was scheduled for another test later Tuesday, a computerized, three-dimensional X-ray to check for the possible recurrence of cancer, Dr. John Hutton said in a statement released by the White House.

He said that results of that examination would be available Wednesday.

The president is recovering very well from the surgical procedure, Dr. Hutton said. "The final results of the tissue removed during yesterday's transurethral resection are in, and show the tissue to be benign."

Mr. Reagan "feels good and has no complaints of any kind," Dr. Hutton said. The doctor said that Mr. Reagan's vital signs were "all in the normal range and are stable and strong."

The president was expected to resume a limited schedule in the White House next week and then gradually increase his activities. Physicians say a full recovery from such surgery may take as long as six weeks.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the president met Tuesday morning with his new national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, and with chief of staff Donald T. Regan, the spokesman added.

Shift by Deng Is Cited as Beijing Takes Tougher Line on Protests

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's most authoritative newspaper adopted Tuesday a harder line on student unrest, blaming unnamed Communist Party officials for failing to fight the spread of Western democratic ideas.

Diplomats said that an editorial in People's Daily, the leading Communist Party newspaper, marked a shift by Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, and his colleagues closer to the tough line taken by "conservative" critics of the recent student demonstrations.

The diplomats said Mr. Deng and his colleagues were now likely to halt the free-wheeling discussion among academics and others of cultural, economic and political ideas, which the Communist Party had encouraged last spring.

At the same time, they said, Mr. Deng appears determined to push ahead with the economic changes that he initiated and that have from time to time come under attack from the conservative side.

When student demonstrators first took to the streets four weeks ago to call for freedom and democracy, the authorities seemed to take a conciliatory position. They have tried both conciliation and threats since then.

By speaking with more than one voice, government and party officials seemed to indicate that they were divided. On Dec. 30, an education commission official speaking at a press conference took a largely moderate line, describing the student demonstrators as mostly young and inexperienced.

But the tone of Tuesday's editorial was harsher, asking, "Since

bourgeois liberalization is poisoning our youth, harmful to our stability and unity, and disrupting our open policy, reform and modernization drive, should we ignore it?"

In a resolution adopted in September, the Central Committee defined "bourgeois liberalization" as the idea of "negating the socialist system in favor of capitalism."

People's Daily said that some people wanted to lead China toward capitalism and that "some of our comrades have turned a blind eye to all this."

It added, "Now it's time for them to wake up."

Few of the student protesters have talked about capitalism, but many clearly admire Western democratic ideas and have advocated freedom of the press.

Many of the students are also

See CHINA, Page 2

ISSUES TODAY



Richard G. Lugar retains the top Republican job on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, thwarting a challenge by Jesse Helms. Page 3.

GENERAL NEWS

Argentine human rights groups plan to file many new charges against the security forces. Page 2.

Paris is weighing its response to Libya's recent air attack in Chad. Page 5.

Charter 77, the Czechoslovak human rights group, appealed for more democracy. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Bank America directors unanimously rejected a \$3.2 billion merger proposal from First Interstate Bancorp. Page 7.

Hill Samuel Group's share prices rose again on speculation of a takeover-bid from the British banking group. Page 7.

Reagan's Lost Hope: Cutting Deficit Once Again, Congress Is Likely to Write Its Own Budget

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has sent Congress a 1988 budget that offers no political resolution of the deficit crisis. Instead, he presented another version of the fiscal plans he has submitted in recent years, all of which Congress has fundamentally revised.

With his political capital depleted by the Iran arms affair, and the clock running on the last quarter of his term, Mr. Reagan chose to submit a budget that protects his long-standing priorities of lower personal tax rates and a military buildup.

He acknowledged in his budget message that the deficit was a "major threat" to the economy, but his package to attack it is modest by past standards. This budget meets the deficit goal of \$108 billion specified by the budget-balancing law

enacted last year, but it does so largely by restructuring proposals killed by Congress before or by coming up with revenue-raising proposals criticized by outsiders as one-time gimmicks.

Last year, some Reagan policy makers anticipated that the president would use his immense political strength in 1987 to complete the unfinished business of his presidency: dealing with the tower of federal debt that threatens to become a lasting legacy of his years in office.

These officials said Monday, however, that such a final drive may now be beyond the president's reach.

"I'm not sure a great, huge fiscal fix is feasible anymore," said a senior administration official, recalling earlier attempts by Mr. Reagan and Congress to strike a deal over spending and taxes.

The official said, "I think we have a changed environment," in which Mr. Reagan is facing a Democratic-controlled Congress for the first time and is still mired in the Iran affair.

In the last two years, the president and Congress deadlocked over priorities. The outcome was that Congress made deep cuts in the president's military budget in order to reach the new budget law's targets. The deficit did begin to decline somewhat, but this cost the president dearly in terms of damage to his priorities.

Now Mr. Reagan appears to be setting up a repeat performance, in which Congress is again left to write its own proposal. The structural, or long-term, deficit probably will persist into the next president's term.

Dispirited congressional Republicans are likely to go their own way rather than follow the lead of the White House. Republicans in the House of Representatives may not even offer an alternative to the Democrats this year, congressional sources said.

"This budget is going to make Reagan look weaker, accelerate the lame-duckery," said a former White House budget economist, Lawrence A. Kudlow, now chief economist for Bear Stearns & Co. "In the past, there was always the view that Congress would have to come back to the White House and work out a deal. What strikes me is that Congress may not have to come back and work out a deal this time."

Speaking of the former and current directors of the White House Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Kudlow said: "If David Stockman couldn't get a majority of program cuts in 1985 after Reagan won 49 states, how is Jim Miller going to get even watered-down cuts in 1987 after a decisive Senate victory?"

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Details of President Reagan's 1988 budget proposal. Page 3.



SOWETO SQUATTERS MOVE ON — A South African girl holds on to some of the belongings she was able to salvage from her family's shack in the Mshengville squatter camp before the Soweto Council police demolished it and about 50 others in the latest of the periodic sweeps through the squatters in the black township near Johannesburg.

Soviet Union Declares 'War on Drugs'

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The minister of internal affairs has declared a Soviet-style "war on drugs."

The struggle against drug addiction and the criminal activities that go with it have moved up to become one of the top-priority tasks of the internal forces, the minister, Alexander V. Vlasov, said in an interview in Pravda.

The Soviet Union said last spring that it had a drug problem. Cautiously at first, then in a full-blown campaign, the official media informed the nation about its opium growers, drug pushers and youthful addicts.

Mr. Vlasov's comments indicate that the Soviet authorities are putting more emphasis on enforcement than on treatment.

The minister denied that this approach amounted to prosecuting an illness. He said the government sought instead to punish "those guilty of making themselves ill and of becoming a danger to society, by their lifestyle and behavior, by their

illegal activities with narcotics and by the real threat to their own health and the health of those around them."

The struggle against drugs, he said, differs from the campaign against alcoholism, a far more widespread social ill that has become a top target of Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"Drug addiction has closer ties to criminal behavior than alcoholism," Mr. Vlasov said.

He disclosed for the first time the number of registered drug addicts in the Soviet Union: 46,000.

The U.S. government believes about 500,000 Americans are addicted to heroin, although millions are believed to use drugs occasionally.

Listing elements of the anti-drug campaign, Mr. Vlasov said that local and national drug squads were being expanded, given better equipment and becoming better coordinated, that drug-sniffing dogs were being trained and that a new law was in place for the enforced treatment of teen-age drug users.

Users aged 16 to 18 who have refused voluntary treatment are to be "re-educated" in centers run by the police, he said. A reliance on such centers would indicate that experts who have argued that drug abusers should be treated like patients, not criminals, may have lost this round of the debate.

Soviet criminal penalties against drug use are tough. The sentence for the preparation, acquisition, possession or distribution of drugs is up to 10 years in prison, according to a magazine article last month. A person offering a hashish cigarette to a friend can be jailed for up to five years.

Still, Mr. Vlasov and others have noted that the campaign against drugs is far from being well equipped. Some critics have complained that, despite the recent publicity, the public is not alert to the danger.

Although recommendations on preventing drug abuse have been distributed to schools, not one teacher surveyed recently by a

See DRUGS, Page 2

Syria Alawites: Underclass to Ruling Class

By John Kifer

New York Times Service

QARDAHA, Syria — From the coastal road below Latakia, a four-lane highway suddenly materializes, climbing up to this tiny mountain village, and then just as suddenly peters out.

The village is not much to look at: A single main street of low, stone shops on a rise in the rocky, barren hills. But near the only gas station there is an imposing abstract monument with a bas-relief of the flag of the ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party thrust into a map of the Arab world with Syria at its heart.

A couple of blocks away, behind a high yellow wall, guarded by troops of an elite unit, stands the opulent palace of Qardaha's favorite son, President Hafez al-Assad.

A large communications disk is going up atop a new building, and all over these hills there is the flush of construction and prosper-

ity. For this is the Jebel el Ansariye, the mountain range that is the home of the Alawites, the once impoverished and despised minority sect that now rules this country with an iron hand.

"The old men on the street were bent over, toothless, their skin horribly wrinkled, with worn, shabby peasant clothes," said a Western diplomat, recalling a recent visit here. "Then you saw the young men, tall and strong from a good diet, wearing their uniforms, sharply tailored, chatting with the girls with the easy arrogance of power."

"There it was in a nutshell," he said. "From underclass to ruling class in a single generation."

In the Middle East, from the time of the Ottomans and before, government has been for the benefit of the governors. Ideological and class interests in this part of the world nearly

always have historical roots in religious differences. Even so, the tale of the Alawites of Syria is a remarkable success story.

The Alawites, between 11 and 13 percent of Syria's roughly 10 million people, are distinguished as a social class by their religious beliefs, regarded by orthodox Muslims as heretical.

The origins of the sect are lost in tribal history, but it clearly draws on both pagan traditions and Christian ritual as well as a heavy overlay of the Shiite branch of Islam.

The most important tenet of the Alawite faith is that Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed, is divine, God assuming a human form, somewhat along the lines of Jesus in Christianity. This is in direct conflict with the standard Muslim injunction that "there is no

See ALAWITE, Page 2

Argentine Groups Plan Thousands of Charges Against Security Forces

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune
BUENOS AIRES — Thousands of new accusations of human rights violations by Argentine security forces will be filed in federal courts before the deadline for prosecutions imposed by a new law, leaders of Argentine human rights organizations said Tuesday.

Emilio Mignone, who heads the Center for Legal and Social Studies, a legal office serving the human rights groups, said that the groups have prepared thousands of cases and will submit them Thursday to civilian courts that have jurisdiction over the cases.

"The federal courts may not have time to consider all the cases before the deadline expires" on Feb. 27, "but we think there will be grounds for hundreds of prosecutions," Mr. Mignone said.

Mr. Mignone said that if the courts accepted the evidence presented as a basis for trying the accused, the trials could take place beyond the termination date for the presentation of new charges.

Leaders of Argentina's human rights organizations and the opposition Peronist Party held street marches last month to protest the amnesty law adopted by Congress last month and signed by President Raul Alfonsín on Dec. 26.

After a two-month period, the law forbids new charges against the military for crimes committed in the 1970s during the so-called "dirty war" against leftist guerrilla groups.

Human rights groups have documented the disappearance of 9,000 prisoners taken by the military during the conflict. In many cases, prisoners died under torture.

Mr. Alfonsín, who submitted the bill to Congress, argued that the armed forces could not be subjected to an endless process of investigations and trials without being demoralized and losing their effectiveness.

The federal courts have sentenced 10 senior army, navy, air force and police officers to prison terms.

The cases are being submitted to the federal civilian courts because the military court system ruled on only one of 1,800 cases that were presented by a special commission set up by the Alfonsín government.

In that case, a navy lieutenant, Adolfo Astiz, was absolved in the killing of an 18-year-old Danish woman who died after being arrested in a military anti-submarine operation in 1977.

Two former presidents of the juntas that ruled Argentina after the military seized power in 1976, Jorge Videla and Emilio Massera, have been sentenced to life imprisonment. The sentences were confirmed by the Supreme Court last month.

The new cases that are to be submitted to the courts involve mainly middle-ranking officers and policemen accused of murder, torture, rape and theft. Some of the cases involve personnel who are still on active duty.

Among the major cases for which charges already have been filed are those against General Luciano Menéndez and other officers in the 3d Army with headquarters in Córdoba, where thousands of persons are missing and many others have been found in mass graves.



Striking workers blocking the rails at the Gare d'Ansterdam in Paris.

FRANCE: Strikes Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

prime objective remained the fight against unemployment.

"Therefore, we need social policies which first and foremost will create solidarity for those who need it most, and which will encourage companies to invest and finance specific industries," Mr. Chirac said.

He said that the government's main task was "making sure inflation does not start up again and that it is mastered. This requires discipline and rigorous management."

Mr. Chirac's statement came after criticism that he had not been decisive enough in dealing with strikers in recent weeks, detracting from his reputation for being a tough and efficient administrator.

In a front-page headline last week, the leftist daily Liberation asked: "Is the government on strike?"

On Monday, Mr. Chirac received unexpected encouragement from President François Mitterrand, his Socialist rival. Mr. Mitterrand stressed that the fight against inflation was a priority in the struggle to eliminate social inequality.

Last week, Mr. Mitterrand received a delegation of striking train drivers, drawing fierce criticism from members of Mr. Chirac's conservative government that he was demonstrating support for the government's opponents.

The train strike has become a crisis for Mr. Chirac, who has refused to bow to engineers' pay demands on the ground that public spending must be kept down.

The government refuses to envision pay raises of more than 3 percent.

The railroad management has already suspended a plan to promote employees on merit rather than seniority, which had angered the engineers.

The rail strike is all the more difficult to control since it started Dec. 18 as a wildcat action and is run in many of France's 94 depots by strike committees and not by the regular trade union bodies.

Many of the workers on these committees are not union members subject to union discipline.

According to the railroad management, whose figures were disputed by the strikers, about 40 percent of normal train services were operating Tuesday.

Tuesday's one-day public sector strike was one of a series called since last fall by the CGT, sometimes supported by other unions. Another has been called for Jan. 25.

A CGT-organized demonstration in central Paris drew 10,000 protesters, according to police, but quickly dispersed when a hailstorm hit the city.

Mr. Chirac blamed the worsening situation on a "politicization" by the Communist-led union. This same change was made earlier in the day by André Bergeron, the head of the moderate Force Ouvrière union, who said the stoppages were being encouraged by a Communist Party that needed to "restore its fortunes."

Previous "days of action" had little impact, but Mr. Chirac's government has been weakened by its confrontations in December with students, who forced withdrawal of a plan to change university entrance and raise tuition fees.

■ **Strike Call in London**
Workers on London's Underground gave their union full backing Tuesday to call a one-day strike Jan. 14 over pay, jobs and conditions, Reuters reported.

CHINA: Tougher Line on Unrest

(Continued from Page 1)

convicted that the Chinese leaders are divided between those pressing for change, such as Mr. Deng, and conservatives, and the students have said so in wall posters pasted on campus bulletin boards.

People's Daily tried to refute this idea by declaring that the party's 200-member Central Committee includes the country's leading officials.

Tuesday's editorial could not have been published without clearance by some of the highest among those leaders, including Mr. Deng himself, diplomats said.

People's Daily said that although the recent student demonstrations were "nothing terrifying," they were "serious major events" and the "inevitable outcome of the weakness of some comrades in fighting the spread of bourgeois liberalization."

Some observers saw this as a slap at Zhu Houze, chief of the Communist Party's propaganda department. Mr. Zhu has developed a reputation among Chinese writers as a "liberal."

Diplomats said that at a minimum the party would now have to increase its ideological and educational work among university students. They said the editorial was also likely to mark the end of a campaign started last spring to stimulate more debate among academics, artists, writers and theoreticians.

■ **South Has 9.8 Million People**

The Associated Press
SEOUL — The population of South Korea as of Nov. 1 was 9,798,542, up 1.58 percent from a year earlier, according to a municipal census report released Tuesday. South Korea's whole population is estimated at 41.5 million.

■ **Reagan Could Override Arms Law, Agency Says**

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The State Department told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives last week that a special presidential intelligence finding could override the prohibition against selling U.S. arms to Iran established by the 1986 anti-terrorism act.

In a written submission to the committee, the department said such an intelligence finding also could allow the White House to ignore another provision in the anti-terrorism act, which President Ronald Reagan signed on Aug. 27, that requires a report to Congress of any presidential waiver of its provisions.

The department's view was part of a series of answers to questions posed for the record by committee members during their hearings last month on the Iran arms sales. The statement on the effect of a presidential finding was part of an answer to committee questions on the legal basis for the Iranian arms embargo, sources said.

A State Department spokesman said the responses to the questions were "simply descriptive of the law and hypothetical." He added that they were "not applied to any set of facts."

The State Department position, which one Reagan administration source said also reflects the view of the White House, has not been widely circulated on Capitol Hill but is to be printed with the published record of last month's committee hearings.

Congressional critics of the Iranian initiative, who recognized that earlier 1986 shipments of U.S. arms to Iran may have been permitted under the Arms Export Control Act, have insisted that the last shipment of American arms to Iran in October violated the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986. One of its provisions barred all arms shipments to nations that are identified by the secretary of state as supporting terrorism. Iran has been identified as such a nation since 1984.

On Oct. 31, two months after the act went into effect, 500 U.S. TOW anti-tank missiles were shipped to Iran from Israel under a \$4 million agreement reached earlier in October, according to sources.

Neither the sale of the Israeli TOWs to Iran nor a presidential waiver for the transfer was reported to Congress.

■ **BUDGET: Reagan's Lost Hope**

(Continued from Page 1)

cutting spending over the long term. While Mr. Miller has justified them as part of a campaign to "privatize" federal functions, critics say they are a "quick fix."

The budget is filled with many other proposals, such as increased user fees for federal services, that Congress has repeatedly rejected.

Mr. Reagan also is seeking deep cuts in farm spending, fundamental changes in college loans and cuts in the Medicare health insurance program that may prove unacceptable on Capitol Hill.

Once Mr. Reagan promised to balance the budget by 1983. Now that he cannot balance it any time in his presidency, he says that getting the deficit down to about \$100 billion would "bring it within the range of our previous peacetime experience" and "bring our goal of a balanced budget much closer to realization."

In Manila, 2d Round of Rebel Talks

MANILA — Government and Communist rebel envoys opened on Tuesday the second phase of negotiations to end the 17-year insurgency in the Philippines and agreed to limit initial negotiations to basic problems such as poverty and unemployment.

"Food and freedom, jobs and justice, these are the key to peace," the government's chief negotiator, Teodoro Guingona, said after a three-hour meeting with leaders of the Communist-led National Democratic Front.

He said the front leaders, who submitted their own 10-point agenda, had agreed to a government proposal that the four issues should serve as the "basis, or parameters, for initial talks."

The front's negotiator, Saturnino Ocampo, said: "Who can argue against food, freedom, jobs and justice? We feel, however, that the issues are too broad and we should flesh them out."

It was the first meeting to discuss what the two sides call substantive issues toward a political settlement of a guerrilla war that has claimed 17,000 lives since 1979.

A 60-day cease-fire that started on Dec. 10 has been holding despite charges from both sides of violations.

On the eve of the talks, two rebels and a soldier were killed on Cebu Island, the military said.

The front's agenda made no mention of its earlier demands for power-sharing and the eviction of U.S. military bases. The government has rejected these demands.

The agenda did include a demand for the release of the Communist leader, Rodolfo Salas, and the disbandment of civilian militia forces used by the military in rural anti-insurgency operations.

INQUIRY: Report Delayed

(Continued from Page 1)

made public Monday, led to another rupture of the bipartisan spirit in which the matter has been handled by Congress.

Mr. Byrd proposed authorizing a far-reaching inquiry by a special select committee that could last through most of 1987 and lead to inquiries into contra funding in addition to that generated by arms sales to Iran.

Mr. Byrd's proposal, due for an early vote in the 100th Congress that convened Tuesday, would provide a mandate and guidelines for the intelligence panel on the affair that leaders of both parties in the Senate agreed last month to establish.

The Democratic draft resolution would authorize the panel to look into "the generation and use" of any "money, item of value or service to provide assistance" to rebels fighting the government.

This language, Republicans said, is broad enough to permit the Senate to delve into every aspect of the methods used to raise money for the guerrillas.

Mr. Dole objected strenuously to the scope of the mandate, saying that such a wide-ranging investigation was unwarranted.

He noted that the Democratic plan would permit the inquiry to continue until Oct. 30, a date that he said would produce a report in 1988, a presidential election year.

The intelligence panel released no details of its report, but a source familiar with the committee's work described it Monday night.

The report sheds new light on the process by which the administration sought in late 1985 and early 1986 to provide a legal basis for its covert arms shipments to Iran.

It was previously known that on Jan. 17 Mr. Reagan signed an intelligence finding, or order, authorizing those shipments.

But the report discloses that this was the third legal document drafted for this purpose, the source said, because John N. McMahon, then deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, had learned that Colonel North had obtained CIA assistance in acquiring an airplane to deliver arms to Iran earlier that month.

However, the source said, that order was never signed by Mr. Reagan, and apparently was designed to pacify Mr. McMahon, who was known for his insistence that the CIA adhere strictly to the law governing covert operations.

A second, previously undisclosed version of the intelligence finding was signed on Jan. 6, 1986, by Mr. Reagan. This version of the finding referred to the Israeli role as an intermediary in the arms transfers to Iran, the source said.

After it was signed, the White House became distressed with the Israeli middlemen in the deal because of the discovery that they had shipped the Iranian malfunctioning parts for Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

As a result, a third intelligence finding was drafted omitting any reference to Israel.

Sakharov Accepts Invitation to Italy

Agence France-Press
MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov has accepted an invitation to visit Italy in May for an international symposium on nuclear issues, the Nobel prize-winning physicist said here Tuesday.

But Mr. Sakharov, who was allowed back in Moscow last month after seven years of internal exile in

WORLD BRIEFS

3 Die in Militia Battles in West Beirut

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Leftist militias battled with machine guns and grenades in West Beirut on Tuesday, killing at least three persons in the Muslim-controlled sector, the police said.

Fighting erupted before dawn between the Druze Progressive Socialist Party and the Syrian Nationalist Social Party after gunmen in a car fired on an office belonging to the Druze party. In addition to the three persons killed, the police said, several others were wounded in the violence, which subsided about noon.

Meanwhile, three militiamen of the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army were wounded Tuesday when a roadside bomb exploded near their post in Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon, security sources in Tel Aviv said. The attack occurred near the Israeli border.

U.S. Helicopter Fired On in Gulf

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A U.S. Navy helicopter has been fired on by a merchant ship in the southern Gulf, according to the Pentagon. The helicopter took evasive action and was not hit.

Officials said the incident Monday was the first time in memory that U.S. forces had been fired on in the Gulf region. The SH-2 helicopter, based on the destroyer O'Brien and intended for anti-submarine warfare, was conducting routine operations over the Gulf. The merchant ship fired a surface-to-air missile at the helicopter.

The ship's identity and country of registry are not known, a Defense Department statement said. The department said it was investigating the incident.

Israel May Drop Jet Plane Project

JERUSALEM (AP) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres informed a U.S. military official on Tuesday that Israel would seriously consider U.S. proposals to halt production of an advanced jet fighter and replace it with a different project.

But Mr. Peres made no commitment on whether the cabinet would agree to stop making the Lavi plane, which is expected to help Israel's high-technology industries, according to a government official who insisted on remaining unidentified.

Mr. Peres met with the U.S. assistant undersecretary of defense, Dov Zakheim, who outlined U.S.-suggested alternatives to the Lavi. The United States contends that the Lavi, the first prototype of which was flown last week, will be too expensive to manufacture. The United States has budgeted \$250 million a year out of \$1.8 billion in military aid to Israel toward the Lavi.

Shultz Begins 8-Day African Voyage

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Secretary of State George F. Shultz left Washington on Tuesday on an eight-day official visit to Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Liberia.

Officials said he would make a major speech in Senegal on Thursday and was expected to urge the sub-Saharan region to press ahead with free market growth and move away from central planning to deal with deep and widespread economic crisis.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the other chief aim of the trip was to discuss Libya. The officials said that Libyan activities in Chad, its attempts to subvert other countries and its increasing role in Sudan were issues of prime importance to the countries Mr. Shultz would visit.

U.S. Air Controllers Ask Union Vote

WASHINGTON (AP) — About 40 percent of U.S. air traffic controllers are asking the government to recognize a fledgling union as their bargaining agent, the union said Tuesday.

The controllers have been without a union since President Ronald Reagan dismissed 11,400 striking Federal Aviation Administration controllers in 1981.

The National Air Traffic Controllers Association said that it had filed 5,800 sign-up cards on Monday with the Federal Labor Relations Authority seeking an election to become the controllers' collective bargaining agent.

Shevardnadze Hopes for Afghan Pact

MOSCOW (WP) — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said in Kabul that a political settlement in the seven-year Afghan war was "feasible and as close as never before," Tass reported Tuesday.

Speaking at a reception Monday night, Mr. Shevardnadze expressed hopes for "the start of new relations between Afghanistan and all its neighbors" and spoke of its emergence as a "sovereign, independent country pursuing a policy of neutrality and nonalignment," Tass said.

The Soviet foreign minister said that a reconciliation plan proposed by the Afghan leader, Major General Najibullah, on Thursday and adopted over the weekend, was beneficial not only to Afghanistan but to its neighbors. Afghanistan is extending a conciliatory hand, Mr. Shevardnadze said, adding that its neighbors "will do wisely if they do not push it away."

South Africa Theater Chain May Close

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South Africa's biggest motion picture chain, facing boycotts by U.S. moviegoers, threatened Tuesday to close its theaters in towns enforcing racial segregation of audiences.

David Isaacs, marketing director of Star-Kinexor, said his company had told the town council in Krugersdorp, near Johannesburg, that its two theaters would be closed by the end of this month unless nonwhites were admitted. Mr. Isaacs would not identify the films that Star-Kinexor was unable to purchase from American distributors. But he said that Columbia Pictures and Warner Brothers had been pressing the South Africans on the racial issue.

He said that his chain, with 150 outlets, had difficulty obtaining foreign films although less than one in 10 of its theaters were still segregated. "American companies do not want to supply movies to segregated cinemas," he said.

For the Record

A Yugoslav diplomat, Vladimir Mijanovic, said Tuesday that police dragged him off a plane in Belgrade on Saturday when he tried to leave for Canada, with a valid passport and visa, to visit friends. (Reuters)

An Israeli nuclear technician, Mordechai Vanunu, charged with treason for leaking nuclear secrets to a British newspaper, started a hunger strike Monday in Jerusalem to protest prison conditions, the daily Ha'aretz reported Tuesday. (AP)

Prisoners protesting conditions and alleged brutality at a jail in Glasgow seized three guards as hostages on Tuesday. Earlier, 34 guards were wounded when the prisoners threw objects at them. (Reuters)

Prime Minister Leon M'Bayane of Congo submitted the resignation of his cabinet Tuesday to President Omar Bongo. A statement said it would allow the president to name a new government to confront Gabon's economic crisis. (AP)

An earthquake struck northern Taiwan on Tuesday but caused no damage or casualties, the authorities in Taipei said. It registered 6.2 on the open-ended Richter scale. (UPI)

ALAWITE: Syria's Ruling Class

(Continued from Page 1)

God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet."

Ali was Alawites believe, the seventh such manifestation of God, who each time was assisted by two men, forming a divine triad. A virtuous Alawite will be reborn after death as a star. One who is not will be reincarnated as a Moslem, Jew or Christian to try to get to be an Alawite again, but after seven lives, will become a star in any case.

Persecuted for their beliefs, the Alawites, like the Maronite Catholics of Lebanon, withdrew to more easily defensible mountaintops. They are found only there, working as tenant farmers on the plains below or in a few scattered settlements in nearby areas of Turkey and Lebanon.

A rural people in an urban, trading society, Alawites were scorned and sometimes stoned when they came to town. Some became house servants of the wealthy Sunni Moslem merchants of Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs.

What changed things for the Alawites were two institutions: the Ba'ath Party and the Syrian Army.

Ba'athism, a radical, pan-Arab ideology spreading across the Middle East in the 1940s and 50s, is a secular rather than an Islamic movement and thus had a particular appeal to the minority Alawites.

Even when the party was suspended during the brief union with Egypt of Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mr. Assad and other Alawite leaders kept their network alive in the Latakia branch, which later enabled them to take over the party.

Before World War II, under the French mandate over Syria, the Sunni Moslem upper classes resist-

ed service in what was, in effect, a colonial army. The French, however, welcomed the Alawites into the army in a divide-and-rule tactic. Thus, after independence, a network of Alawites grew to a near-monopoly in the organized use of force, the key to control.

"Many Alawites who had been able to attain a secondary education used the military academy as a means to continue their education, which otherwise they could ill-afford," writes Peter Gubser, a student of the area. "Once Alawites gained positions in the ranks, the noncommissioned officer corps and the commissioned officer corps, they encouraged their relatives, fellow tribesmen and fellow villagers to join the military."

At the same time, he said, the Ba'ath and other political parties, in an overlapping effort, "encouraged their members to enroll in the army in order to secure more power for their political group within the country."

Although in 1966 rivals were able to purge Alawite officers from the army on charges of "communal clanism," Mr. Gubser points out that by the 1970s "all army strike units were effectively controlled by Alawite personnel."

"With this power, they have taken over a high percentage of all authoritative positions in Syria," he said.

When General Assad, then the air force commander and Defense Minister, came to power in a bloodless coup in 1970, ending a decade of successive coups, the Alawites' power was consolidated.

"One look at that miserable little village," said a Western diplomat in Damascus, "shows you just how far Hafiz al-Assad has come."

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APPENDIX

Pacific Western University

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Hanoi Cites Big Clash With Chinese

LONDON — Vietnamese troops have killed nearly 500 Chinese soldiers in border clashes inside northern Vietnam, Hanoi radio reported Tuesday.

The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said Chinese infantrymen launched three attacks Monday in the border province of Ha Tuyen but were repulsed. Hanoi said it captured many Chinese weapons, ammunition and military hardware.

"An initial report shows that we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy," the radio said, "killing nearly 500 enemy soldiers and capturing many weapons, ammunition and military hardware."

The countries have clashed before on their border, but reported casualties have rarely approached 500. There have been no reported major incidents in the last four years.

Hanoi radio said all of Monday's attacks were foiled. There was no immediate word from Beijing of any border clashes.

China and Vietnam fought an inconclusive border war in 1979 after Vietnam invaded Cambodia and deposed its Chinese-backed government. Afterward, frequent shellings and cross-border raids have been reported along the mountainous frontier, with each side blaming the other for the skirmishes.

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destroyed in the Turkish Republic in the last two years.

The prevalence of narcotics in the Central Asian republics was apparent last month during the riots in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan. Publishers report indications that the disturbances were fueled by the distribution of marijuana and vodka to crowds of youths.

U.S. Official in Jordan For Talks With Hussein

AMMAN, Jordan — Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, arrived in Amman on Tuesday, saying he would discuss regional issues and relations between the United States and Jordan with King Hussein.

He said that President Ronald Reagan had sent him to assess the prospects of reviving the peace process in the Middle East. Mr. Murphy also is to visit Egypt and Israel during his trip, his first to the region since news emerged of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Senate Panel Rejects Helms, Naming Lugar Ranking Republican

The Associated Press
 WASHINGTON — Republicans on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 7-0 Tuesday to name the outgoing chairman of the committee, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, as the party's top-ranking committee member.

The committee members, voting as the 100th Congress convened, rejected a challenge by Jesse Helms of North Carolina for the position of ranking minority member. The person in that post is considered the spokesman for Senate Republicans on foreign policy issues.

A committee's ranking minority member also helps represent the Senate's bipartisan majority at White House meetings on foreign policy issues and controls selection of the minority party's staff.

Mr. Helms, who had contended that the post was his by right of seniority, did not appear for the vote. His name had not been placed in nomination.

The Republican rule for committees in effect since 1973 states that a chairman or ranking minority member "need not be the member with the longest consecutive service."

Mr. Lugar declined to characterize the vote as a rejection of Mr. Helms or his conservative beliefs. "I see it as a vote of support for the leadership I've given, a vote of confidence," Mr. Lugar said.

Later, Mr. Helms said he intended to pursue his challenge to Mr. Lugar before all the Republican senators. He said Tuesday's vote was not valid because it was taken before the 100th Congress officially convened and the committee therefore had not been duly constituted.

Mr. Helms was elected to the Senate in 1977, Mr. Lugar four years later. They were named to the Foreign Relations Committee on the same day in 1979.

The North Carolina senator could have taken the committee chairmanship two years ago, but decided against it, promising his constituents that he would remain chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. Mr. Helms now says that promise was a mistake because of his interest in making his mark on U.S. foreign policy.

The House of Representatives and the Senate, each facing a transition in leadership, convened at noon Tuesday. In the Senate, the Democrats, with their newly won majority of 55-45, and the Republicans met separately to iron out organizational details.

Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, the Senate's outgoing president pro tempore, passed his gavel to John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi. Mr. Thurmond, 84, and Mr. Stennis, 85, are the senior members of the Senate.

Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia resumed the post of majority leader, which he had held until the contests accompanying Ronald Reagan's 1980 landslide election put the Democrats into the minority. Bob Dole of Kansas became minority leader.

The House, as expected, elected Representative Jim Wright of Texas as speaker, overseeing the 238-177 Democratic majority. Mr. Wright replaces Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, who retired.

Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois remains the House Republican leader. Thomas S. Foley of Washington succeeds Mr. Wright as Democratic leader.

AMERICAN TOPICS

'Reverse Peace Corps' Is Suggested for U.S.

Over the past quarter-century the Peace Corps has sent 120,000 volunteers to work in 93 underdeveloped countries. Now the corps is proposing a new twist: a "reverse Peace Corps" of Third World volunteers who would go to the United States to teach their native languages and work on development projects, the Los Angeles Times reports.

"The greatest thing we could have is this reverse Peace Corps, building these bonds, these partnerships for peace," said Loret Miller Ruppe, the Peace Corps director. Mrs. Ruppe, 51, is an heiress to the Miller brewing fortune and wife of Philip E. Ruppe, a former Republican congressman from Michigan.

Lewis Greenstein, a Peace Corps official, said that in the early 1970s volunteers from Nigeria, Jamaica and other countries worked on American Indian reservations and in hospitals. "But," he said, "it was quashed after one year. I am told, largely because of implications it seemed to carry about American culture. We didn't want to say we could benefit from Nigerian volunteers."

An aide to the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee said the idea "probably would be greeted pretty skeptically here, even by Peace Corps supporters, who are interested in using limited funds to increase the number of volunteers sent abroad."



SAFE AND SOUND — Mike Caruso Jr., 10, waved as he and his family left the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport Tuesday after Mike was freed by a gunman who held him captive for eight hours, demanding a flight to Egypt.

necessary to keep heart and lungs in good condition.

Heavy rains in the late autumn helped ease the effect of the South's worst drought in a century. The New York Times reports. But moisture levels remain well below normal in fields and pastures, with the start of spring planting less than three months off. So farmers are hoping for a rainier winter than usual. The Agriculture Department says the drought reduced tobacco production 10 percent, soybeans 15 percent, corn and peanuts 33 percent and hay 40 percent.

A record \$3.63 million for a painting by a living artist was paid for a 1959 work by the American abstractionist Jasper Johns when "Out of the Window" was sold Nov. 10 at a New York auction. But Mr. Johns, who had sold the painting in 1960 for \$2,250, got not a cent of the proceeds. Senator

Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, is proposing a law that would allow artists to collect 7 percent of the profit on the resale of original works that experts agree have "recognized fine arts stature."

G. Gordon Liddy says he is developing a board game for Maruca Industries of New York that pits East against West, totalitarianism against democracy. Mr. Liddy, 55, a onetime Watergate conspirator who now makes a living as a lecturer, says the Iran arms controversy should spur sales. Players on the democratic side have Congress and a free press, and these, Mr. Liddy says, can be liabilities when they don't keep secrets. "People know that the press is like the peculiar uncle you keep in the attic," Mr. Liddy said. "Just one of those unfortunate things. But Congress — they're supposed to be on our side."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Legal Battles On Fire Start In San Juan

By Kevin Klose
 Washington Post Staff Writer
 SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The first court papers have been filed in what is likely to become a protracted legal battle following the fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel that killed 96 people on New Year's Eve.

"Reports are widespread that a multitude of attorneys" have landed in Puerto Rico or are headed here to press claims against the hotel, lawyers for the hotel said Monday in a petition filed in U.S. District Court here. They asked that access to the hotel be carefully controlled by a judge to ensure the integrity of evidence.

John Coale, a partner in Coale & Kannack, a law firm in Washington, D.C., specializing in damage claims suits, said he filed a motion on behalf of a client injured in the fire, the first step in a move to obtain a court order to have the evidence preserved.

Some of the most prominent negligence attorneys from the United States are in the command wealth "for the long haul," as one of them said Monday. Many are longtime adversaries who have represented opposing sides in other disasters.

The family of Juan Rosario Torres, 63, who worked at the hotel, is seeking \$9 million in damages. The suit alleges that Mr. Torres suffered greatly before his death because of the "intentional, negligent and careless acts of the defendant."

The suit also accuses the hotel of "closing and sealing the casino doors and entrapping the defendant." Hotel officials have denied that the casino exits were locked at the time of the fire.

The suit names as defendant Hotel Systems International of Santa Monica, California, which attorneys for the plaintiffs said owns the San Juan Dupont Plaza Corp. of Delaware.

A second suit, seeking \$10 million in damages, was filed by José Aponte Rodriguez, also of Puerto Rico, who was in the casino when the fire broke out. Mr. Aponte had a concussion and his ankle was broken.

The suits contend the 20-story luxury hotel was negligent in failing to install fire-prevention measures.

■ Theory on Origin Cited
 A federal investigator said it has been determined that the fire started after an arsonist ignited furniture stored in plastic wrapping "in the ballroom area," The New York Times reported Tuesday from San Juan.

UK companies 'have chance to sell to Japan' By Jack Martin in Tokyo A WALL and medium-sized British companies have...	PORTUGAL The first step in the process of...
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U.S. Train Ran Stop Signal

The Associated Press
 CHASE, Maryland — The three Conrail engines struck by an Amtrak passenger train in a collision that killed 13 persons ran through a stop signal, seconds before the crash, officials investigating the railroad's worst accident said.

Joseph T. Nall, a member of the National Transportation Safety Board, said Monday that the Conrail engineer said he saw the stop signal about 500 feet (about 150 meters) from the site of Sunday afternoon's crash.

The engineer said he applied the brakes but it was too late to stop. The track switches were set to

Short Takes

Death rates from heart disease, strokes and automobile accidents have dropped steeply during the past decade, federal health officials say. They credit this in part to less smoking, better diet, closer checks of blood pressure and the use of seat belts. But the news is not all good: Infant mortality remains at just over 10 per 1,000 live births; acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, threatens to overshadow other problems; and physical fitness falls short of national goals. More than one quarter of American adults are overweight and only 10 percent to 20 percent exercise at the level held

U.S. Budget Details: Heavy on Weapons

New York Times Service
 WASHINGTON — Following are highlights of the major programs in the budget that President Ronald Reagan submitted to Congress on Monday.

Military: The administration proposal of \$312 billion calls for heavy spending on nuclear weapons and missile defenses and cutting outlays for conventional warfare in seeking the smallest rise in military spending since Mr. Reagan took office.

Spending for the Strategic Defense Initiative missile defense system would grow from \$3.2 billion in 1987 to \$5.2 billion in 1988 and \$6.3 billion in 1989. Hundreds of millions of dollars more are spent on the program each year at the Energy Department.

The budget also proposes to rapidly increase spending for an anti-missile missile that under current law cannot be deployed or tested against objects in space. The budget for this research would more than double in 1988, to \$402 million. The first \$22 million for production of the weapon would be provided at the same time.

The budget proposes buying 21 MX missiles in each of the next two years, at a total cost of \$4.6 billion. It would also spend \$4.6 billion in the two years for research on the smaller, single-warhead Midgetman nuclear missile.

Research and production funds for two other long-range weapons are included in the budget, but the programs are classified and their costs are not disclosed. They are the stealth bomber, designed to evade radar, and an advanced nuclear cruise missile that incorporates stealth technology.

The budget proposes lowering the rates at which tanks, vehicles and helicopters are bought by the army. It cuts from 24 to 16 the number of ships being built in 1988 for the navy. And it abandons the air force's long-standing goal of deploying 40 tactical wings, setting for 37.

Foreign Affairs: The administration is seeking \$19.91 billion for the

international affairs account in the 1988 budget, \$15.2 billion of it for foreign aid. The total is \$3.3 billion more than Congress approved last year.

In addition, Mr. Reagan is asking for a supplemental appropriation of \$1.3 billion for the 1987 fiscal year to offset sharp congressional cuts.

The 1987 cutbacks meant that many of the United States's obligations to countries that allow U.S. military bases on their soil could not be met. The bulk of the \$1.3 billion in supplemental money is for meeting the obligations to countries such as Spain, Portugal, Turkey, the Philippines, Morocco, Oman, Kenya and Somalia.

Israel and Egypt, which together receive more than \$3.2 billion, have been untouched by the 1987 cuts, because Congress has written into law that they receive the amount specified.

The administration has requested \$105 million in military and humanitarian aid to rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government. Congress approved \$100 million in such aid for 1987. The State Department is in charge of coordinating the rebel aid policy, but the money is budgeted out of a special presidential fund.

Science: To get the space shuttle flying again, the administration has proposed a 12.7 percent increase in the budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which has said that it will resume flights in February 1988, two years after the Challenger explosion.

The NASA budget includes no funds for unmanned rockets, despite findings by several expert panels that the agency is too dependent on the shuttle system. The budget also calls for nearly \$767 million for work on the manned space station planned for deployment beginning in 1992.

The administration is calling for a 17-percent increase in the National Science Foundation budget, to \$1.9 billion, with emphasis on increasing money for university researchers.

Transportation: The administration proposes that the federal government "get out of the passenger rail business" by terminating all subsidies to Amtrak and by disposing of some or all of its assets.

Emphasizing programs "of a broad national interest," the overall transportation budget seeks an increase of almost \$1 billion, or 20 percent, for the Federal Aviation Administration, primarily for more air traffic controllers and support staff and for modernizing air traffic control systems.

The budget proposes a sharp reduction in the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, from \$3.4 billion in the current fiscal year to \$1.5 billion in the 1988 fiscal year. The proposal would eliminate operating assistance to cities with populations of more than 200,000.

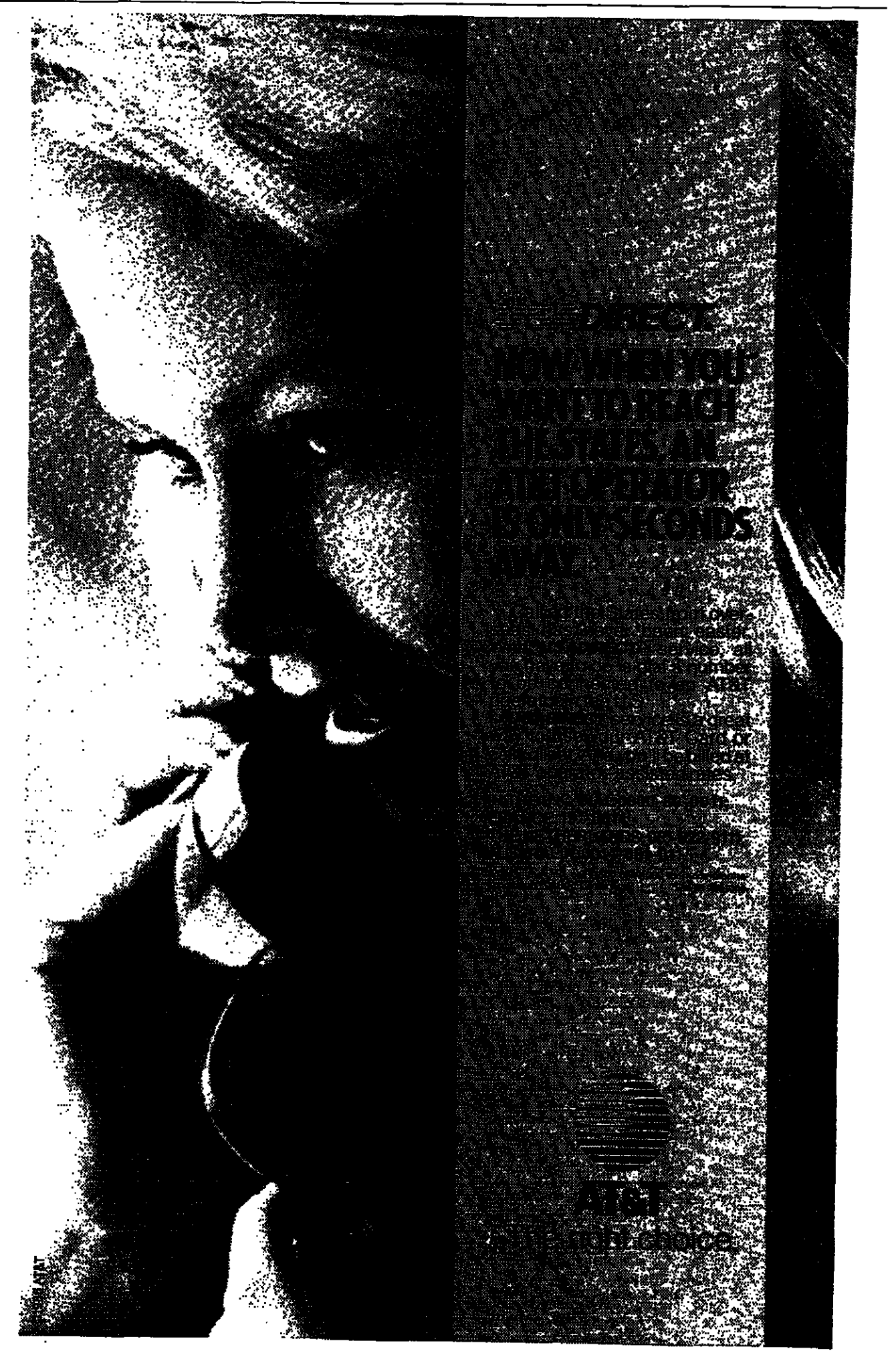
Human Services: A saving of \$7 billion is proposed in the Medicaid and Medicare programs. New beneficiaries of Medicare, the health program for those over 65 regardless of need, would have to pay insurance premiums accounting for 35 percent of the cost of coverage for doctors' services and out-of-hospital care, up from 25 percent.

The administration also proposes extending the Medicare payroll tax to three million people who are not covered because they are employees of state or local governments but who might benefit from Medicare because their spouses are enrolled. In addition, \$200 million would be saved by changing the reimbursement of doctors.

For Medicaid, the state-federal health plan for the poor, the budget proposes a cap on the federal share, limiting it to increases to cover inflation.

Included in the budget is provision for an increase of 3.5 percent in Social Security benefits in January 1988 to meet an expected cost-of-living rise.

The budget proposes \$286 million for the National Institutes of Health for research into acquired immune deficiency syndrome, far less than the \$2 billion a year that



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Casey Getting Radiation Therapy

The Associated Press
 WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is having difficulty speaking, has weakness on one side of his body and is undergoing radiation therapy following surgery for a cancerous brain tumor, a hospital spokesman said Tuesday.

The hospital said he was "slowly improving."

The statement was the first official description by doctors at Georgetown University Hospital of the extent of the health problems of Mr. Casey since he was stricken at

CIA headquarters Dec. 15 and underwent brain surgery three days later.

Mr. Casey, 73, is in stable condition and continuing to convalesce, a hospital spokeswoman said.

"Mr. Casey has been experiencing speech difficulties and right-sided weakness," she said. "Both of these functions have been slowly improving since the surgery."

"He has begun radiation therapy, which will continue for a number of weeks for treatment of his lymphoma," she said. No further statements will be issued while he is hospitalized, she said.

There have been continued reports that Mr. Casey was unlikely to return to his job.

The ABC television network said Monday night that among the chief contenders for Mr. Casey's post were Vernon A. Walters, the chief delegate to the United Nations, and two former Republican senators, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and John G. Tower of Texas.

The White House has repeatedly denied that a search for a successor is under way. Mr. Casey's deputy, Robert Gates, is now running the agency.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Making Things Worse

President Pieter W. Botha is turning to South Africa's white electorate in a bid to reassert diminished authority and recoup political initiative lost in 1986, at home and abroad. He has announced that elections will be held for the all-white House of Assembly, the only one of the three racially segregated chambers of Parliament that matters. The election, which under the constitution could have waited until 1989, will probably be in April. Last year was not a good one for Mr. Botha or for South Africa. There has been unprecedented violence. Black opposition, going far beyond any of the government's expectations, has made huge black townships ungovernable. Repression and a clampdown on the foreign and domestic press have deepened Pretoria's isolation, but failed to cow the blacks. The U.S. Congress, overriding President Reagan's veto on sanctions, signaled a basic change in the mood of governments and public opinion in the West. Acceptance of the African National Congress has grown both inside South Africa and in Western countries. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe both have plans to confer with Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, in the near future. Mr. Botha may be right in assuming that his ruling National Party will emerge with an increased majority in the House of Assembly, but he knows that the parties of the hard-line Afrikaner right are on the move and that the pro-reform liberal opposition is on the defensive. There is some reason to be suspicious, therefore, when he says the purpose of the election is to measure white attitudes toward racial reform. He must have a pretty good idea of what those attitudes are. It is hard to see what good could come from this election. President Botha once seemed to have a policy for slow — too slow — reform of the system of apartheid, which he called "outdated" at the start of 1986. A few months later he shelved all plans for limited reform and opted for a policy of confrontation. Since then it has become increasingly clear that the issue in South Africa is no longer one of limited power sharing, with the white minority keeping its supremacy while giving up a small portion of its political and economic power to the black majority. Black South Africans demonstrated in 1986 that they are no longer willing to accept less than majority rule. Radicalization of blacks has been matched by the emergence of a right-wing white backlash. Polarization can only be heightened by the electoral campaign and its aftermath. The only steps that could have relieved tension and pulled the country back from the brink of catastrophe — release of Nelson Mandela, lifting of the ban on the ANC and the start of talks between the latter and the government — have now even less chance of being taken. The rush toward all-out confrontation is apt to gather even more speed. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

If Not Now, When?

Cultural convergence: It is the proposition that, for all the Soviet-American hostility, the advances of technology and the complexity of modern civilization are steadily making the two nations more similar. The idea has superficial appeal given the emergence in Moscow of Carlini fashions in the shops, news bulletins in the Foreign Ministry and hard rock in the arenas. It is also evident, say what you will about evil empires and capitalist conspiracies, at the level of oratory. The New York Times recently published key passages from a remarkable talk last June to a group of Soviet writers by Mikhail Gorbachev. "The society is ripe for change," he said. "If we step away, the society will not agree to a return. The process must be made irreversible. If not us, then who? If not now, when?" The thought struck some readers as familiar, perhaps even American. One of the Kennedys, maybe? Not exactly. The recent source is President Reagan, in his second inaugural address, just two years ago. He was talking then, as now, about the need to end decades of deficit spending. "We've come to a turning point, a moment for hard decisions. I have asked the cabinet and my staff a question, and now I put the same question to all of you. If not us, who? And if not now, when?" That, however, is only the recent pronouncement. Questions like these have reverberated for 20 centuries, since Rabbi Hillel asked, "If I am not for myself, who is for me? If I care only for myself, what am I? If not now, when?" More than complexity or technology, there are grounds for convergence in those questions, all three of them. — THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reagan's Budget Poker

What is a federal budget: (a) a realistic blueprint from the president for spending and taxes; or (b) the beginning of a poker game with Congress over who gets the credit for spending and the blame for taxes? The usual answer is both, but not this time. The 1988 budget, President Reagan's seventh, is such a pallid, tempering version of (b) that it is hard to take seriously. The best that can be said about it is that, where it might have been belligerent, it makes modest concessions to the Democrats' new control of both houses of Congress. It is vintage Reagan, only less so. After four years of modest growth, for which the president claims immediate credit, his is a sorry vision of what a prosperous nation should provide. He still wants to pump up Pentagon spending, but not so much. He still wants to reduce tax rates, but perhaps not quite so firm. He still wants to minimize government and reduce social spending, but maybe not so tenaciously. Most important, he insists he wants to reduce his huge deficit — but proposes no plausible political strategy to achieve that goal. The president is probably correct in saying that the deficit is shrinking, but wrong in calculating how much. Only three months after Congress finished work on the 1987 budget, the deficit will be almost \$25 billion larger than previously thought. Now, by assuming that the economy will grow faster than most forecasts, Mr. Reagan pretends his plan for fiscal 1988 would yield a smaller deficit than is likely. Moreover, he touts in "savings" that he knows Congress will not accept. He may devoutly wish to reduce farm subsidies or eliminate legal aid for the poor, but he also knows Congress has turned him down each year. The detail of Mr. Reagan's plan is limited. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law sets a Jan. 5 deadline and he has complied only technically by submitting a summary. Particulars are to follow but there are some positive elements in what is known now. He does not propose increasing defense as much as in the past. He grapples at last with the spiraling costs of some major entitlement programs — farm subsidies, Medicare and Civil Service pensions. While he continues to insist, wrongly, that any "tax increase" is out of the question, he proposes to raise revenues by \$23 billion. There are also some small signs of social concern: limited funding for the homeless ... more money to research displaced workers ... increases for AIDS research and reduced infant mortality among the poor ... hesitant steps against acid rain. But in many more ways, this budget would chip away at programs that help the disadvantaged, directly and through strapped municipalities. He blames the deficit for such stringency and brags of at last making headway to get the deficit down — without mentioning whose administration got it up. This budget is Mr. Reagan's first communication with the new Congress. The language is carefully tempered; he seeks no confrontation, his spokesmen insist. But neither does he offer a plausible program. The budget is the president's time to lead, to take responsibility, to bet his poker hand. With this budget, Mr. Reagan says, I pass. — THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

The Wars of One World The United Nations has been actively occupied over several years in searching for an Afghan peace formula and has almost found it. The only remaining hurdle — at the negotiating table at least — is the date of a Soviet withdrawal, and obviously that cannot be decided until all the other elements have fallen into place. In the Gulf War there are no effective mediators. The Gulf War is the more intractable [of the two conflicts] and by far the bloodier. At first it seemed likely to have the wider repercussions in cutting an artery of oil. But that has not happened. Mr. Shevardnadze, [the Soviet foreign minister], is in Kabul to tackle a soluble problem. For the time being the Gulf War is not in that category. — The Guardian (London)

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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OPINION



On Cue or Not, China's Students Start Something

BOSTON — In reports about the student demonstrations in China, too little has been said of the restraint shown by the Communist Party. Given its tremendous power, China's one-party state could easily have nipped these demonstrations at the very beginning. Even as party leaders harshly denounced the demonstrators, they allowed a protest for a more open nominating process to people's congresses to expand into a general demand for competitive elections and freedom of speech. The demonstrations spread for at least four weeks to major cities. There are several reasons for the party's relative tolerance, including its desire to project a moderate image abroad, memories of the Cultural Revolution, a desire not to provoke another reign of terror by cracking down too harshly on a movement that is so important, and the fact that the demonstrations serve the interests of certain factions at the top levels of political leadership in ongoing debates over reform. Since the spring of 1986, the paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, and his reform faction have called for political reforms to accompany economic changes. They argue that China's openness and economic development cannot be sustained unless the party decentralizes its power and reduces its role in economic management. Their attempt to gain acceptance of such a proposal at a Central Committee meeting in September was blocked by conservative leaders led by Chen Yun, the Politburo member and economic planner. The final resolution talked about building socialist spiritual civilization rather than reforming the political system. Yet the debate on political reform continues, and it encompasses more radical suggestions. Some intellectuals say political reform should not be merely a tool of economic reform. Others urge the party to lessen its role not only in the economy but also in the judiciary, the government and everyday life. Although these recommendations and the student protests call for more far-reaching reforms than the Deng leadership seeks, Mr. Deng and his reform group have been using the protests to exert pressure on top leaders for their more limited reforms. This is not the first time they have done this. In the late 1970s they let the so-called Democratic Movement use well-organized pamphlets and demonstrations to force out remaining Maoists in the central leadership and to launch their own economic program. When Mr. Deng's goals had been achieved, he cracked down on democratic activists. A similar scenario may be unfolding today. To bring about limited political reform, the Deng leadership may have allowed student demonstrations to spread — before gradually suppressing the protests. If the demonstrators become too disruptive, the conservatives could use them as an excuse to call for an end to or even a reversal of previous reforms, as they tried to do in the "spiritual pollution" campaign in the fall of 1983. While the top leaders may be able to manipulate demonstrations for their own purposes, almost invariably the protests set in motion ideas and actions that the leadership cannot wholly control. In a similar fashion, Mao Zedong used the Red Guard demonstrations during the Cultural Revolution to purge the opposing political faction. His call "to rebel against authority" led to anarchy, which he finally suppressed with violence. But it also ultimately led to the Democratic Movement of the late 1970s. Although Mr. Deng initially used the Democratic Movement for his own purposes, he, too, reined in the activists when they demanded more democratic rights than he was willing to allow. Yet their demands have stimulated the current debate on political reform. China's recent history suggests that demonstrations, manipulated to exert pressure on top leaders, spark ideas and practices that the manipulators cannot fully extinguish. The writer, professor of Chinese history at Boston University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Last-Ditch Remedies for an Ugly American Decade

ORAL GARLES, Florida — It looks as if the 1980s may be remembered as the ugly decade. We have witnessed in America a kind of general know-nothingness in which evading critical problems is a substitute for grappling with them, in which damage-controlling an error is better than avoiding it, in which sitting tall in the saddle is preferred to riding forward, and in which, amid the verbiage, certain essential freedoms and equalities of national life are diminished and eroded. Notoriously, President Reagan's two administrations have produced a massive budget deficit which, if allowed to grow unimpeded for two more years, would modify the national structure. I have watched three other nations — Germany, Japan and Brazil — incur so much debt that their only solution was to debase their currency, wipe out the debt and damage grievously the middle class. The very rich and the very poor are not seriously hurt, since the rich can afford to lose and the poor have nothing to lose. But the middle is crushed and sometimes never recovers. Meanwhile, the fortunes of the poor, the minorities and students have suffered reverses so grievous that the United States is in danger of losing its reputation as a haven for a better society in which advantage is to the rich, disadvantage to the poor. Night after night I hear administration spokesmen reason that, since the Dow Jones average has risen another 10 points, all is well with the republic, ignoring the fact that oilmen in Louisiana are wallowing in bankruptcy and farmers in Iowa are losing their farms. As I listen I recall Oliver Goldsmith's reflection on his deserted village: 'I'll fire the land, to heat 'ning ill a prey. Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. During this decade, the accumulation of wealth has been defied. Ivan Bosky becomes the prototypical financier, and the takeover artist who can orchestrate a greasmal comp has become a more lauded hero than the manager of a corporation that is hiring people and making a usable product. The ugliness of the decade opens up everywhere. A former secretary of the interior, James Watt, denigrates America's national heritage of parks and open lands. Attorney General Edwin Meese strives to rewrite the constitutional pattern. Ultra-conservative religious forces are encouraged to run wild. The public school system, one of the reasons why America became a superior society, is threatened. Under the banner of protecting home and family, government invades the bedroom. At this inopportune moment, the Reagan administration shoots itself in the foot with its handling of the Iranian hostage crisis, selling arms to a proclaimed enemy and illegally funneling the profits into the murky situation in Central America. There is disillusionment at home and scorn abroad. For the first time that I can recall in my work abroad, other nations laugh at Americans. I hope things can be repaired. Since 1960, America has not treated presidents well. John Kennedy was murdered, Gerald Ford shot at twice, Lyndon Johnson run out of office. Richard Nixon resigned, and if Ronald Reagan is emasculated, America will appear to the rest of the world as just one more banana republic. Mr. Reagan's unmatched popularity is an asset that must not be casually wasted. First, the president can stand before the people and say: "I allowed an error to occur. I have corrected it. And I won't let it happen again, for I obey the laws and traditions of this nation." Second, he must return foreign policy to the control of those best qualified to conduct it. Cowboys in the White House cellar must be reined in. Third, he should disband his damage-control squad. If error is promptly admitted and rectified, no cleanup squad is needed. Fourth, he must knock off the windy macho verbalisms. The United States faces serious problems. If in his next State of the Union message he claims that it is still standing tall or that it is once again respected throughout the world because of its victory in Grenada, Congress is going to wince and listeners abroad will guffaw. Further ridicule is something America cannot afford. Fifth, he must let it be seen in all he does and says that he is a humane man who cares as much for the poor and the middle class as for the rich. Sixth, he should wrestle honestly with the deficit and not rely on ledgerdom. The government should raise taxes and cut spending. (But since Republicans refuse to do the former and Democrats are unable to do the latter, I suppose we will stagger along toward a major devaluation.) Seventh, everything the Republican leadership does in the next two years, and all the behavior of the Democratic Congress, ought to point toward a smooth, responsible transition to the next administration. Last October I looked as if that administration would be Republican, but that party's debacles make its victory less automatic. The ugly decade is drawing to a close. I hope President Reagan can regroup his forces and end his spectacular incumbency in orderly fashion. But he can achieve this only if adventurism ends, only if sensible controls are established and only if the people are addressed in words of common sense. This is adapted from comment contributed by Mr. Michener, the novelist, to The New York Times.

Let Politicians, Not Academicians, Run Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON — It is not my tendency to come to the support of President Reagan; I am not, I imagine, commonly identified with such effort. I would, however, like to break with past practice and applaud his decision to have an investigation of the National Security Council and, more especially, the sound instinct that caused him to assign to the task two former members of Congress. This investigation is not called for by recent developments alone; it is long overdue. I plead, accordingly, that it not be confined to the Iranian-Nicaraguan disaster. No segment of the government over the last 25 or 30 years has had such a record of error verging on occasion on folly. Some of that error has been the original inspiration of the Pentagon, the State Department and the CIA. A larger share has come from the foreign policy staff in the White House itself. And, in any case, it was and remains the responsibility of the president's advisers (as well, to be sure, as the president) to identify and arrest error. This they have not done; repeatedly it has remained for Congress and the press to expose unwise and profoundly damaging action. The list of mistakes, all in retrospect now so recognized, is formidable — the U-2 flight before the Paris summit meeting, the Bay of Pigs, the pressure for a "marginal strike" at the time of the missile crisis, this one happily forestalled against his advisers' counsel by the president himself; the progressive and enduring tragedy of Vietnam; the secret bombing of Cambodia; the tragic, but also ludicrous, helicopter rescue adventure into Iran, which was a culminating step in returning President Jimmy Carter to Plains, Georgia. Lately there have been the dispatch of the marines to Lebanon, and now this Iran and contra foul-up, with numerous and bizarre aspects that, despite no slight effort to do so, are still coming to light. To compile the list is surely to show that something has been markedly wrong. In these days much has been attributed to the unlicensed activities of military personnel — Vice Admiral John Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North — and to the take-hold tendencies of Donald Regan, which left him, nonetheless, in ignorance of what was going on. But my fellow academicians, the admitted foreign policy specialists, have not done better; by any conceivable measure of error, that in Indonesia in particular, they have done worse on a much larger scale. Presumably the president needs national security advisers; there must be review and coordination of policies as these emerge from the several departments. What is the remedy? The remedy is to place foreign policy, as it is in all other democratic countries, in the hands of experienced politicians. From that experience will come a sense of what Congress and the public will accept. Such individuals are also less likely to be attracted by the short-run charm of secret operations; they know from hard experience that in the United States nothing of any real interest ever remains secret. They will communicate easily with their former colleagues in Congress, have their trust and — an important matter — have respect for the laws that emanated from the body of which they were once a part. Above all, they will not have the sense of high foreign policy and military adventure that my scholarly friends and lately the military officers have too often brought to their task. Nothing better dulls that sense than tedious, experienced political service. The use of members or former members of Congress will also help ensure a needed continuity in policy — the tuning down of what a foreign diplomat of my acquaintance has called the coup d'état that every four or eight years characterizes the shift from one presidency to the next. The United States does not have a parliamentary system. Recruitment of top foreign policy personnel from Congress would initiate one of that system's best features. To the extent possible, senior legislators should be persuaded to leave Congress to accept high foreign policy posts. To the extent this is not possible, the White House, as well as the foreign policy departments, should be a natural assignment for those who have ceased to serve on foreign policy on Capitol Hill. The present disaster would not have occurred if Charles Percy or Howard Baker, both Republicans, had been in charge. If William Fulbright had been there, there would have been a sense of the danger that would have related the steady movement into the sinkhole of Vietnam. In the past, John Sherman Cooper, Kenneth Keating and others have gone from Congress to be ambassadors. Better that they should have done so. For six years Mike Mansfield has been serving the present administration in Japan. Does anyone doubt that things would have been better had he, rather than Mr. Poindexter, been in the White House? President Jimmy Carter's drafting of Edmund Muskie after the earlier Iran disaster is a model for future action. I am not suggesting indiscriminate recruiting from Capitol Hill. My enthusiasm for Jesse Helms, and perhaps also Paul Laxalt, is restrained. What I do urge is that we put experienced politicians in charge of foreign policy, with the not surprising qualification that they should be the best. The writer, an economist, professor emeritus at Harvard University and former ambassador to India, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The French Don't Want Ideology

By Flora Lewis PARIS — This week, French commentators say, will be decisive in determining if the government can weather the current storm of labor protest or if it will face upheaval with serious economic consequences. Jacques Chirac's stern refusal to budge on demands from striking railway workers has been compared to Ronald Reagan's harsh stand against air traffic controllers and Margaret Thatcher's success in breaking the coal miners' strike. These turned out to be waterbeds for union power, and Prime Minister Chirac is going for a similar victory. The Communist-led CGT, the largest union, and the Communist Party are scurrying to catch up with the white-collar workers and to provide leadership with a call for a three-day general strike in the public sector. They are not likely to succeed. The Communist's approach to social problems and their basic idea of class struggle are widely seen as obsolete. But there is a general mood of irritation with government policy. The ominous sense of trouble ahead comes from two layers of dissatisfaction far broader than these specific demands. One concerns anxiety which has brought inflation down sharply in four years. Workers feel they have sacrificed long enough and it is time for rewards, although no one wants to restart inflation. The other, more vague, perhaps more profound resentment is that wage and other restraints are now accompanied by measures meant to liberalize the whole structure of the French economy, in the 19th century French market sense, à la Reagan. Tax cuts for the wealthy and moves diluting the government's role in protecting workers are seen as an ideological campaign that goes well beyond what is needed to regain economic vigor and spark enterprise. Even former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a man of the center-right, said there "can't be good economic liberalism without a social conscience, because France is sensitive" about these things. Former Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, a Socialist, charged that the government wanted to organize the country like a French team, "with first and second class." Nor can France apply its kind of Reaganomics by piling up vast deficits and debts, because it cannot attract endless foreign funds, as the United States has. Interest rates were raised twice last week in hopes of heading off a run against the franc that could force devaluation. In a peculiar way, Mr. Chirac is making the mistake that his Socialist predecessors made when they won power in 1981. They thought they had a mandate for an ideological program, and they showed it through. So did Mr. Chirac when his rightist coalition took over last March. But in fact both times the electorate had simply turned out a government it did not like to give the opposition a chance, not to remodel the country. French politicians do not seem to have absorbed the fact that their voters are not switching from one ideology to another, they are switching off ideology. The unpopularity has been compounded by lack of debate, of explanation, of the sifting of diverse aspirations and priorities so that some consensus can emerge. The Chirac government has pushed through most of its bills under a provision for legislation by decree, really meant for emergencies or unusual circumstances. This opportunity for parliamentary railroading has been abused because Mr. Chirac was in a hurry to get his program enacted well before presidential elections due in the spring of 1988. On occasion, President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, has used his right to refuse to sign a decree, and normal legislative action was made necessary. Mr. Chirac's people reacted as if the president were merely undercutting them. But soured feelings show that the public did not consider that its views were really taken into account. The constitution has been scrupulously respected in the acerb regime of Mitterrand-Chirac "cohabitation," but excess patronage and gimmicks used to replace customary democratic procedure exact a price in public confidence. Mr. Chirac likes to wield power with a strong grip. He has huge hands, which once were used when he is making a point, even though he keeps his face smiling, relaxed, apparently serene. His government has said it will not back down, and he may get away with it. France does not like turmoil. But flouting power is not the same as leadership. However tall he may stand, the polls show him sagging badly now in public esteem. The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Arab Quandary

TRIPOLI — The Arabs of Tripoli, those near the coast-line at least, are betwixt the hammer and the anvil. Most seem to realize that the Italians are here to stay, and it is practically certain that if they had the power of taking a decision they would come to terms with their new masters. The coast Arab refrains from making submission to the Italians because he dare not. His old masters stand in the way. During their occupation, the Turks succeeded in inspiring the tribes with a respect for Turkish authority. If the Arab is to be won over to the Italian side, he must be defended. The Turks have given him protection but kept him short of food. The Italians have failed to give him protection and he cannot be blamed if he elects to go short of food rather than lose his life.

1937: No to a Blockade

LONDON — The British government turned thumbs down on French suggestions that an Anglo-French naval blockade of the Spanish coast be instituted to keep out foreign volunteers and gun runners and to let the Spaniards fight out the civil war in comparative privacy without letting it degenerate further into an all-European brawl. If the blockade would be so too pleased to donate its navy to the good cause, it was indicated here. However, it is feared that a blockade attempted by any one, two or three powers might be less effective than provocative and might unwittingly bring on a wholesale war. Britain is so anxious to prevent Britain from not ruled out the blockade idea as a possibility in the near future if the Spanish situation does not improve.

سكزامن الاصل

OPINION

Right, a Pretty Good Job; Please Read This Column

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The day the paper carried a story saying that I was moving out as executive editor and that I would write a column, a carpenter was putting in some bookshelves for me and he asked what kind of a column. Well, about lots of things, I said, foreign affairs certainly, but also the country and city and people who were interesting, including him and me and whatever was on my mind that conceivably would interest some other minds.

There are, blessedly, Shcharansky's and some journalists who cry "wait, wait" to the world.

He looked at me, grimed, and we both said it: "Pretty good job." I understand the duty of a columnist to give the world guidance and I solemnly accept that obligation. In due time — maybe even later this week, I don't want to shirk long — I will be laying out some pretty pithy instructions to the citizenry and government. The underlying assumption, of course, is that they will be carried out to the letter, otherwise no fair. But I figure I am entitled to at least one column about things where I wouldn't mind a bit of guidance myself.

For instance, I would love to know who is handling Soviet public relations, because if it is on the exchange I would buy a little stock. Mikhail Gorbachev is certainly a far smoother chap than most of his predecessors, but he has not touched the total police nature of the Soviet state and he is not hunted he will. How could he? He is part of it and rules through it. But every time he says that he will let a long-suppressed book be published or allow a private citizen to own a purchase, or releases one of his ample supply of prisoners, the West goes into a mad fandang of appreciation.

There are, blessedly, Shcharansky's and some journalists who cry "wait, wait" to the world, but they are outnumbered by the eager folk who clap their hands and sing praise. Myself, I will wait until Mr. Gorbachev arrests and tries the man who sent Anatoli Shcharansky to jail and Andrei Sakharov into exile, time enough then to clap and sing. Something else I don't understand:

A.M. Rosenthal's opinion column, of which this is the first, will be appearing in this space. Mr. Rosenthal is associate editor of The New York Times. He was executive editor from 1977 until last November.

Why don't they know in Washington that the way things in South Korea are going, there will be a revolution within two years. The military government there will use heavy American arms to kill it. We will be identified with the tyrant again and unless we do something to show now, right away, that we stand for political democracy in a country whose rulers are totally dependent on America militarily, we will reap in plenty the hate we are sowing.

A Middle East wonderment: When will an Arab leader say publicly what so many say in private — that the only answer to the breakdown of Palestine exists already but is too dangerous to mention out loud. Of course he will have to make sure in advance that the PLO knows that to kill him will mean its immediate annihilation by his Arab allies. The answer is a political and historical equation that Arab and Israeli leaders know in their hearts: Jordan plus negotiated chunks of the West Bank plus internationalized Jerusalem shrines equal the Palestine homeland. Israel will accept after internal anguish because a bounded Kingdom of Jordan-Palestine is better than generations of battles against an unbowed hatred.

At home, I do not understand why all the people on Wall Street are not scared to death. The gap between what business thinks is acceptable and the ethical standards we were taught in civics classes is becoming so very large that in a short time the people of the country will turn in wrath. Then a rather dangerous populist wrath will not only wipe out greenmail and shoddy leverages but a lot of the rest of Wall Street with them.

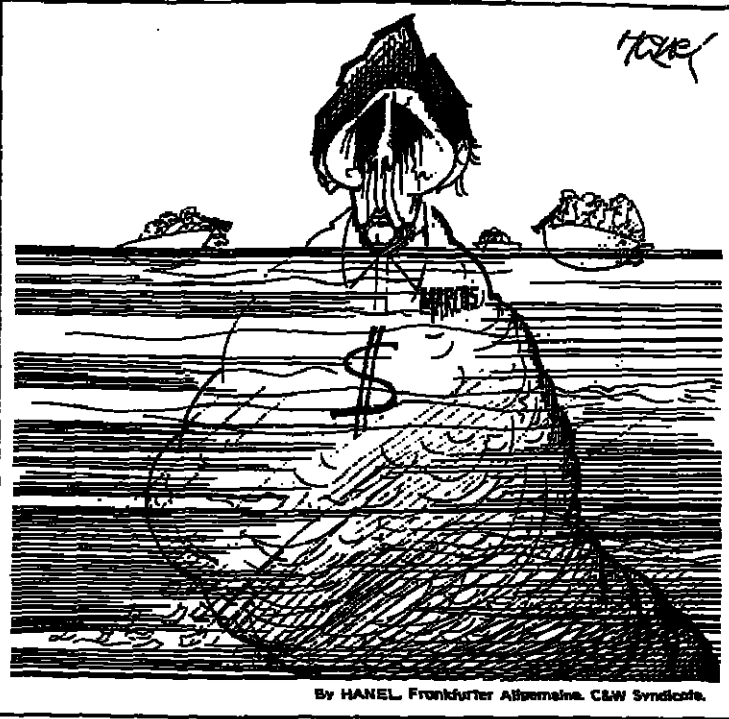
And I wish somebody could tell me what to do in my own city when I walk in the street and run into a test of soul. I thought I had left behind me in Calcutta. I see a body in the street, still but probably alive. Do I walk around it as I did in Calcutta? There I felt stung for stepping around a living body. In New York I feel anger — at the city, the body, shame did not help. Will anger be more use?

Of course I am not all that puzzled, but just putting down a few things that are on my mind at the moment and that I want to get back to.

Oh, and one little personal note. When I was born, my mother really did not cry out "Harry, let's call him A.M." The initials and dots in my name were put there long ago by an editor who gave me my first byline but thought my first name was not quite, or maybe too quiet. My name is Abraham, as in Abe.

And as I was riding from a chat with the president — Mubarak, not Pinochet this time — I thought of that carpenter and nodded to myself companionably: right, pretty good job. Then I flew off to talk things over with a most unusual young sultan in his palace by the sea.

The New York Times.



By HAZEL, Frankfurt Allgemeine, CAW Syndicate

Why Not Yellow Ribbons?

Regarding "Against the Yellow Ribbon Syndrome" (Dec. 2) by Mike Royko:

Mr. Royko fails to reason that expatriates are here, or elsewhere, because they are needed. Would he sever diplomatic relations? Does he advocate the removal of all foreign military installations? Of the foreign educators, religious orders, volunteer agencies and the businessmen who are the slim hope of better economies in many countries?

I assume that the old lady Mr. Royko mentions, who was nudged in her Chicago kitchen, at least had the sterling assistance of the Chicago police force. We who live abroad may not have the privilege of such expertise.

We are merely Americans doing our jobs. God forbid that we disturb the tranquility of Mr. Royko — or of Mark Heller, the Cornell professor he quotes

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

As proposing that the United States stop assuming responsibility for expatriates taken hostage — with the unfortunate of our being kidnapped.

SANDRA LASKEY, Manila.

As a Chicagoan, I have always enjoyed Mike Royko's columns. However, his recent one, "Against the Yellow Ribbon Syndrome" (Dec. 2), provoked a disturbing letter from Peter Adams (Dec. 12). Mr. Adams' statement that people "who insist on going to trouble spots for private reasons get what they deserve" recalls an incident that deserves to be related.

In April, a rally was held at the University of California at Santa Cruz to protest the Reagan administration's rash decision to bomb Libya. Following the bombing, two British nationals and an American, Peter Kilburn, were killed

by their Lebanese captors in "retaliation" for the U.S. aggression against Libya. Members of the Kilburn family, still in mourning, took the time to attend the university rally to announce that Mr. Kilburn had gone to Beirut because of his dissatisfaction with U.S. policy in the Middle East. They made it clear that his death should not be viewed as a justification for the very policies he opposed.

If Mr. Kilburn died a martyr, then he died a martyr to the cause of peace in Lebanon and not for the cause of America's perceived interests in that country. If there were more Kilburns in the United States and fewer of the Reagan-Rambo persuasion, we probably would not be dealing with a "hostage crisis" in the first place.

KRISTIN BROWN, Rome.

Reagan's Age Is Irrelevant

How can James Reston use "his doctor" in his Dec. 26 column, "Two More Years: Reagan's Age Is an Issue Again," to infer that Mr. Reagan or anyone else his age is too old to be president? I don't know who this doctor is, what his qualifications are, or even if he exists. But I do know many young people who know little and remember less. Discrimination by age is a terrible thing.

The Bay of Pigs was a failure because President Kennedy delegated too much authority, causing him to lose control. It is this to be blamed on premature aging? President Reagan has had six years of solid accomplishment. He also was as vigorous as any man could be during the recent elections. All Mr. Reston has done with his article is to take a cheap shot at the president.

ROBERT PREVIDL, Manhasset, New York.

Christian-Jewish Dialogue: First Expurgate the Fathers

There is truth and wisdom in Dean Richard Harris' views on relations between Christians and Jews (Other Comment, Dec. 24). Yet the main point for a dialogue is not the need for a Christian to feel "the full force of the attraction of Judaism" and vice versa. An essential condition is to eradicate the awful fabric of anti-Semitism developed through 20 centuries of Christian teaching of contempt — millennia in which the cross and the sword, allied by the strength of the secular arm in most Christian nations, persecuted defenseless Jews with humiliations, plunder, pogroms, deportation, slaughter and crusades.

Separation of church and state has put an end to official hostility against

The Engineers Are Tinkering With Cicero

By Taft H. Broome Jr. This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Until now, engineers would have been judged wicked or demented if they were discovered blatantly ignoring the ancient imperative of the philosopher Cicero: In whatever you build, "the safety of the public shall be the highest law."

Today, however, Three Mile Island, Bhopal, the shuttle Challenger, Chernobyl and other technological horror stories tell of a cancer growing on our values. These engineering disasters are the results of willful actions, yet these actions are generally not seen by engineers as morally wrong. They are judged to be ordinary. And some engineers now espouse a morality that rejects the idea that they have as their prime responsibility the maintenance of public safety.

What is this new morality of engineering? Can it be justified morally? If not, has modern culture become some sort of technological Sodom and Gomorrah, with no one protecting the public?

Debate on this issue rages in the literature, in the courts and in conversations among America's 1.3 million engineers.

The debate is largely over four moral codes: Cicero's stipulation of public welfare as the paramount value, and three rival points of view. The most defensible moral position in opposition to Cicero is based on revolutionary ideas about what engineering is. It assumes that engineering is always an experiment involving the public as human subjects. It suggests that engineering decisions are always made with insufficient scientific information.

In this new view, the risks taken by people who depend on engineers are not merely risks over some error of scientific principle. More important, and inevitable, is the risk that the engineer, confronted with a novel technological problem, will incoherently judge which precedent that worked in the past can be successfully applied this time.

These moral ideas go to the heart of understanding how we arrived at the technology that surrounds us. Most of the codes of ethics adopted by engineering professional societies agree with Cicero that the engineer shall hold paramount the safety of the public. But undermining this is the conviction of virtually every engineer that risk-free engineering can never be achieved.

A noteworthy exception to engineers' reverence for Cicero's code is that of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the largest of the engineering professional societies in America. Its code includes Cicero's, but adds three other imperatives opposing him, without giving a way to resolve conflicts between these four paths.

The first imperative challenging Cicero's approach is called the "contractarian" code. Its advocates note that contracts on paper exist between engineers and their employers or clients. They deny that any contract exists, implied or explicit, between them and the public.

The first principle of adherents of the contractarian code is the honoring of "real" contracts, leaving the safety of the public to their employers, or clients. When engineers fit the Ford Pinto's gas tank with insufficient protection to survive rear-end collisions, or when engineers at Chernobyl adhered to specifications for the plant that did not include a containment structure to keep radiation from spreading in case of an accident, or when Morton Thiokol engineers reported the O-ring defect to their superiors rather than to the astronauts, deference was given to the contract imperative, rather than to the public safety.

But the contractarian imperative is flawed by two contradictory sentiments. The first denies outright that the problems with modern technology are the responsibilities of engineers. In his 1976 book "The Existential Pleasures of

Engineering," Samuel Florman suggests that the responsibility lies with the public. It is they, he argues, who "commissioned engineers to invent" technology. The other sentiment is that engineers, as professionals who alone possess the highest degree of expertise for controlling technology, are subject to a Nuremberg-like principle: Regardless of what one's contracts with employers or clients may stipulate, or what public law may say, professionals are personally responsible for the effects their practices have on public health and welfare.

This leads to the second moral position in opposition to Cicero's position: the "personal judgment" imperative. Its advocates hold that in a free society the interests of business and government are always compatible with, or do not conflict with, the public interest. There is only the illusion of such conflicts, they argue, owing to the efforts of self-interest groups: or of the business or government persons who act unlawfully in their own interests without the knowledge and consent of business or government; or of reactionaries impassioned by the loss of loved ones or property due to business-related accidents.

The central question for "personal judgment" adherents is: In what measure shall the interests of the public, business and government be served? Shall engineering work always secure business profits? In the case of the Ford Pinto, that would mean that business would be allowed to atone for its technological mistakes with lawsuit payoffs — payoffs which may not be severe enough to discourage incompetent engineering.

To deal with these questions, "personal judgment" advocates urge engineers to achieve balance in the degrees to which their service satisfies these various interests. They say this can be accomplished by an engineer using common sense founded on traditional values such as honesty, integrity and fair play.

Undermining this imperative is the absence of a formula for distinguishing good balances from bad ones. The third rival to Cicero-style morality follows from new ideas about the basic nature of engineering. These ideas are lethal to Cicero's agenda. For this approach has a correct premise: Engineering is neither an applied science nor any other kind of science.

The writer is director of the Large Space Structures Institute at Howard University and chairman of the ethics committee of the American Association of Engineering Societies. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

General News

Kenya Is Moving to Increase Moi's Power

By Sheila Rule, New York Times Service

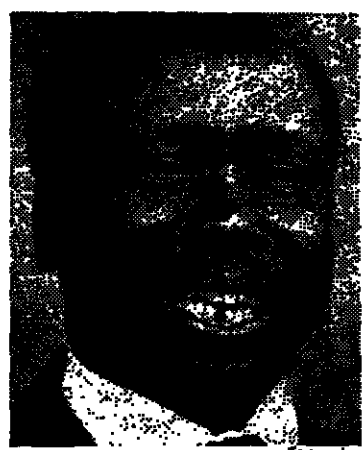
NAIROBI — The Kenyan authorities have been placing more and more power in the hands of President Daniel arap Moi and the president's sole political party, and some church leaders and other critics are warning that such steps border on totalitarianism in a country that professes to be a democracy.

The Parliament of Kenya, a pro-Western nation that has long stood as a symbol of relative stability in Africa, unanimously approved a constitutional amendment last week that stripped the security of tenure from the powerful posts of attorney general and auditor general. The attorney general is the country's chief legal officer, and the auditor general oversees its accounts.

Tenure had been provided to protect the officeholders from political pressure. Mr. Moi, whose power has grown steadily in the last four years, now has the legal power to dismiss them.

One member of Parliament was barred from taking part in the final vote on the bill after he spoke openly against the change and refused to withdraw a remark that members had been subjected to intimidation in the current session.

The bill was passed after a public debate over whether Parliament or the ruling party held supreme power. Mr. Moi, whose government, like many others in Africa, is hos-



Daniel arap Moi

The Catholic bishops said that 'already the party is assuming a totalitarian role. It claims to speak for the people and yet does not allow the people to give their views.'

They voiced concern over assertions that the power of the party was paramount and that those who thought otherwise were considered disloyal. "At present," the bishops said, "discussion is precluded by the allegations of powerful party officials that any questioning of the system is tantamount to disloyalty. Already the party is assuming a totalitarian role. It claims to speak for the people and yet does not allow the people to give their views."

"We see the Constitution as a guarantee of peace and stability. We are alarmed at calls from politicians to change the Constitution and at the ease with which this can be effected. We are not constitutional lawyers, but we instinctively fear that any suggestions that the Constitution is easily changed will lead to instability."

The influential Law Society of Kenya and the National Christian Council of Kenya, representing about six million Protestants, also publicly criticized the amendment as a trend toward the erosion of democracy.

Kenyan critics of the government assert that hundreds have been detained in Mr. Moi's drive to root out the dissidents and that the authorities have been guilty of detentions without trial, sentencing defendants to prison without access to legal counsel, holding people without saying that they were in custody and torturing prisoners.



FLYING FIREFIGHTERS — Japanese firemen in traditional dress performed Tuesday on bamboo ladders during the New Year's review of Tokyo's Fire Brigades.

Lagos Editor's Death Embarrasses Leaders, Sets Rumors Swirling

By James Brooke, New York Times Service

LAGOS — The killing of a Nigerian editor more than two months ago has become a major embarrassment for the government of President Ibrahim Babangida.

Mourning a man most of them never met, thousands of Nigerians have flooded the office of Newsweek, Nigeria's largest news magazine, with letters mourning the death of Dele Giwa.

Mr. Giwa, the magazine's 39-year-old editor, was killed Oct. 19 by a powerful package bomb sent to his home. In a nation generally regarded to have black Africa's freest and most diverse press, the killing has grown into a political liability for General Babangida.

The incident has cast a shadow over Nigeria's generally clean human rights image. "The government has got to get this monkey off their back," one diplomat said. It is generally agreed that Mr. Giwa's combative style of journalism, learned in eight years spent in New York, proved too peppery for someone in Nigeria. But with no suspects in jail and the police working in secrecy, Nigerians have become sleuths in a national whodunit.

Some suspect Nigeria's military intelligence agency, the State Security Service. Two days before his death, Mr. Giwa was called in by the intelligence agency for the fourth time in a year to answer questions about his coverage of sensitive political topics.

Others point to Mr. Giwa's exposure of corrupt Nigerian businessmen and drug dealers who have turned Lagos into a transit point for heroin to the West. And others, noting that this is the first parcel-bomb killing in memory in Lagos, look with suspicion on a group of Israeli security experts who train and advise Nigeria's presidential guard.

Although Mr. Giwa's killing remains unsolved, it is clear that Nigeria has suffered a trauma deep enough to cross the tribal and geographic divisions of the fractious nation of 100 million people. "The entire country was stunned; we are getting thousands of letters from all over Nigeria," said Ray Ekpu, the new editor of the "Nigeria" set in the office he inherited from Mr. Giwa. Wole Soyinka, the Nigerian playwright who recently won the Nobel Prize in Literature, set up a national reward fund to try to find the killers.

On Nov. 8, the day of Mr. Giwa's funeral, all Nigerian newspapers came out with black headlines. It was the first such tribute since 1976, when the president, General Murtala Ramat Muhammed, was assassinated.

Nigeria's grief over Mr. Giwa's death seems spurred in part by the average man's identification with the editor. Mr. Giwa's father was a landowner who paid his son's school fees by washing the clothes of teachers at Oduwara College in Ife, about 140 miles (225 kilometers) northeast of Lagos, where the younger Mr. Giwa was editor of the school newspaper.

Mr. Giwa traveled to New York in 1971, supporting himself by working in a plastics factory and by driving taxis. In his free time, he earned a degree in English from Brooklyn College.

He later earned a master's degree in public communications from Fordham University and worked as a news clerk for The New York Times.

In 1979, Mr. Giwa returned to Nigeria to work as a newspaper editor. Mr. Giwa's independent and abrasive style as editor of The Sunday Concord landed him in jail for two weeks in 1983, when Nigeria was under civilian rule. Two years ago, when a foreign-exchange shortage limited the imports of Time and Newsweek magazines, Mr. Giwa and Mr. Ekpu launched a home-grown version, News-watch.

The magazine grew to have an estimated circulation of 50,000, one of the largest in Africa. Acerbic reporting increased sales. Two weeks before Mr. Giwa's death, the News-watch cover story was titled: "Nigeria — Why Nothing Works."

Two months after Mr. Giwa's funeral, Mr. Ekpu said, police investigations are "just moving in circles." Meanwhile, Lagos newspapers continue a low-key campaign: In odd corners of their pages are little boxes that read, "Who Killed Dele Giwa?"

South Korean Plans Trip The Associated Press

Paris Ponders How to Respond in Chad

By Edward Cody, Washington Post Service

PARIS — The French government is facing a new challenge in Chad following the recent attack by Libyan MiG-23 fighter-bombers on a settlement in territory declared off limits by France.

French officials have said that President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac are weighing an "appropriate response" to the bombing Sunday of Amida, in a central Chad area controlled by President Hissene Habre with French military and political protection.

But French officials have sought to discourage speculation that an immediate bombing of Libyan targets in Chad or Libya was likely "in the best of the moment."

half. Libya and Chadian rebels control the area to the north. France has a detachment of planes in Chad. But France did not seek to intercept the Libyan MiGs that attacked Sunday.

A communiqué from the Libyan People's Bureau in Paris said Tuesday that "if Libyan forces had to cross the 16th parallel, it was an exceptional act of retaliation which will not happen again, except in case of further aggression." Agency France-Press reported from Paris. Libya had previously denied carrying out any bombing raid.

French officials said four of Libya's Soviet-made MiG-23 jets carried out the bombing at about 2 P.M. Sunday. The attack killed one person and wounded four, all Chadians, they said.

Another town south of the 16th parallel, Oum Chalouba, was hit by a bomb at the same time. Chadian officials told reporters in the capital, Ndjameña, that this incident apparently was caused by one of the same four planes releasing a

bomb on its way back to a Libyan base in the north. This was considered significant because Oum Chalouba is near Kalait, a Chadian base where French troops helped set up a supply base for Chadian forces involved in the Fada attack Friday.

A communiqué issued by the government in Ndjameña said taking Fada was the first step toward recovering the rest of northern Chad from the control of Libyan troops and Chadian rebels allied with Colonel Mouammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader.

Although the French government has vowed to keep its forces south of the 16th parallel, French military assistance was believed essential to Mr. Habre's advance northward last week.

In an interview with the Paris newspaper Liberation, Colonel Gadhafi on Monday denied reports that the main rebel leader, Goukouni Oueddei, was put under house arrest in Tripoli, the Libyan capital. The Chadian rebel leader

dropped out of sight because he had an operation for appendicitis "or something like this," Colonel Gadhafi told the interviewer. Colonel Gadhafi also said he had sent "a few hundred" soldiers to northern Chad to rescue a group of technicians he said were held prisoner there. Until now, Colonel Gadhafi had denied that Libyan troops are in the country.

Margaret Laurence, 60, a Canadian Novelist, Is Dead

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Margaret Laurence, 60, a novelist who influenced Canadian literature for a quarter of a century, died Monday of cancer. Mrs. Laurence lived in Africa for seven years in the 1950s and wrote a travel book, a novel and short stories based on her experience there.

"The Stone Angel," in 1964, became the first in a cycle of five works called the Manawaka novels. "A Jest of God," "The Fire-Dwellers," "A Bird in the House" and "The Diviners" followed.

Other deaths: Nguyen Han Mai, 73, Vietnam's ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1980 to 1982, on Friday in Hanoi. Warren Scripps Booth, 92, former president, publisher and board chairman of The Detroit News, on Sunday in Miami after a brief illness.

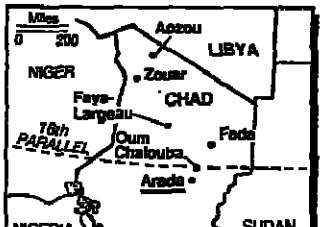
Chadian Forces Reported

Chad announced Tuesday that violent clashes broke out in the north Monday between government forces and Libyan troops, Reuters reported from Ndjameña.

A statement from Chad's military high command read at an anti-Libya demonstration in Ndjameña said the fighting broke out between the towns of Bardai and Zouar, in the Tibesti mountains of northwestern Chad.

It described the clashes between Libyan soldiers and the Chadian Army as violent but gave no details of casualties or duration of the fighting.

There was no independent confirmation of the fighting and it was the first time Mr. Habre's men have been reported so far north.



CHADIAN FORCES REPORTED

ARTS / LEISURE

The Dance Legacy Of Serge Lifar

By Anna Kisselgoff
New York Times Service
WHEN Serge Lifar was first introduced to the dancers in the Paris Opéra Ballet in 1929...

Lifar's flock, in fact, remained unusually loyal during the nearly 30 years he reigned as head of the Paris Opéra Ballet.

His death in Lausanne on Dec. 15 at the age of 81 is a reminder again that Lifar's career — with all its contradictions — needs to be placed in perspective.

Born on April 2, 1905, in Kiev, the son of a civil servant, Lifar began studying ballet at the age of 16.

When Nijinska rejoined Diaghilev's company in 1921 and sent for five of her best male pupils from Kiev, Lifar substituted himself for one who dropped out.

Despite his late start, Lifar had an unsalable stage presence. In a company that was totally experimental, he was perfect material.

Lifar also danced in the numbers Balanchine created for Charles B. Cochran's revue in London in 1930.

No factual account can quite convey the passions Lifar engendered. These were rooted in his artistic ideas, not merely in his well-publicized escapades.

But it was his serious side that caused the deepest controversy. He held high the banner of neoclassicism in ballet and campaigned to make choreography an independent art.

In retrospect, the ideas of Lifar, Nijinska and Balanchine are remarkably close. The academic idiom was a springboard for innovation.

Lifar publicly went further. Dance, as an independent art, could exist without music, he proclaimed in a manifesto in 1935.

Lifar also added what he called the sixth and seventh positions to ballet's five basic foot positions.

Lifar's choreography — the execution of his ideas — did not receive universal recognition. In part this was because, unlike Balanchine and Nijinska, he insisted on dancing and choreographing often to his own capabilities.



Lifar in "Icare," staged for the Paris Opéra Ballet, 1935.

chine and Nijinska, he insisted on dancing and choreographing often to his own capabilities.

Nonetheless, the seriousness of his endeavor should not be questioned. One has only to recall the decadent image of the Paris Opéra Ballet when he took over.

By all accounts, he was charismatic as a

young dancer. His dark exotic looks and athletic body gave him an animal intensity.

In 1985, I saw the Ballet de Nancy perform his "Pebble," with its libretto and décor by Jean Cocteau.

During the 1979 Bournoville Festival in Copenhagen, I found myself sitting next to Lifar and then met him again in 1982 at Gilbert Couraud's Galerie de la Danse in Paris.

Ibsen's Grim Last Laugh

By Robert Cushman
LONDON — More than any other Ibsen play, "Ghosts" tells its story through progressive revelation of the past.

In the production at Wyndham's, Vanessa Redgrave as Mrs. Alving travels further than any actress I have seen in the role.

Redgrave, in the last seconds, goes through the motions of choice and they look equally agonizing.

The current between these two is so electric that one rather resents the intrusion of the other characters.

In one respect Ibsen has had a grim last laugh. We can no longer dismiss as dated a play that salutes venereal disease as an agent of destruction.

sent the moral issues with more devastating clarity.

The National Theatre's two biggest successes of last year were American family pieces, both autobiographical, both set in the Depression.

THE LONDON STAGE

al extra actors and a revolving stage, all of which fill out Peter Wood's production very nicely.

But though the staging works as well as ever, the play does not. The split focus is far more damaging on a bigger stage.

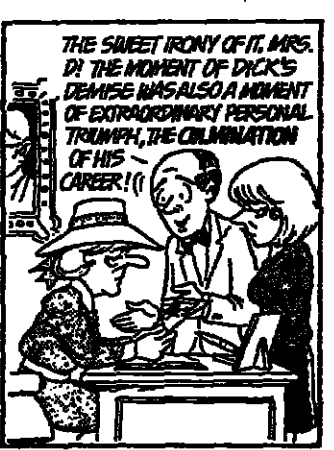
I wondered what the company might have achieved if they had worked out their own play from the

book. Some of them have felt back into the smugly exaggerated imitation-Yankee that I thought had died out years ago.

The Jerome, alias Simon, of Brighton Beach are far sturdier creations, probably among the enduring families of modern drama.

Robert Cushman is a London-based theater critic and broadcaster.

DOONESBURY



General News

Arafat Denounces West Bank Aid Plan

New York Times Service
BAGHDAD — Yasser Arafat has denounced a Jordanian program for Palestinians in Israel-occupied territories.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, also cautioned the Arab countries against supporting the plan.

Jordanian officials have portrayed their \$1.4 billion program as the only way to prevent an Israeli-forced exodus of Palestinians from the occupied West Bank to Jordan.

The five-year development plan, which would focus primarily on housing for the Palestinians, has been viewed as a way for Jordan to reassert its legal responsibility for the West Bank, which Israel has occupied since 1967.

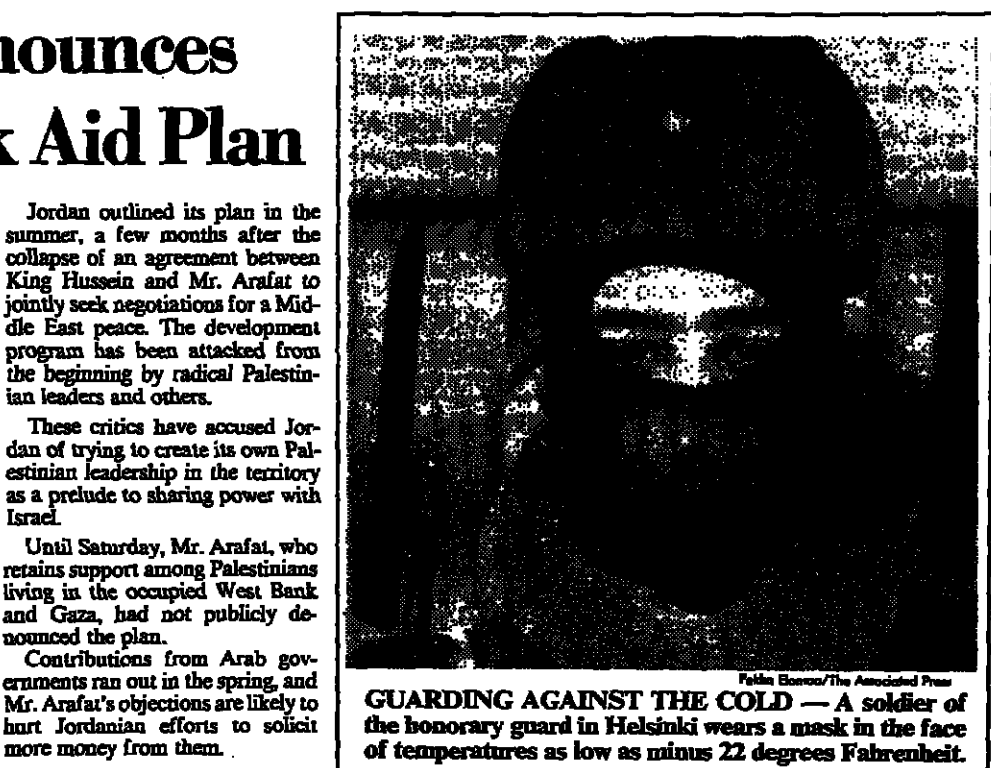
Ryzhikov Arrives in Helsinki

The Associated Press
HELSINKI — Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhikov of Russia arrived here Tuesday to begin his first visit in the West.

DEATH NOTICE

TUBBS, Helene McGill, the Director and member of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Club deeply regret the passing after a long illness of its beloved Director, Helene McGill Tubbs of N.Y. Mrs. Tubbs was well known in both America and Rome during the 1940's and 1950's as a very successful society singer.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday, January 7th at 10:30 a.m. at the Church of Saint Monica, 413 E. 79th St., N.Y. 10021. Any memorial contributions are suggested to be made to the Saint Monica's Organ Restoration Fund, or the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Club, 283 Lexington Ave., New York 10017. RHP, Ivan Cholevsky, President Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Club.



GUARDING AGAINST THE COLD — A soldier of the honorary guard in Helsinki wears a mask in the face of temperatures as low as minus 22 degrees Fahrenheit.

Behind the Strife: Chirac Trying to Change a System

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — At the heart of France's worsening strike of public workers is a question that extends far beyond the state-owned SNCF railroad system and holding the line on wages.

No previous French government has launched a major effort to address that issue. But for the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, reducing the costs in the state-controlled sector, which represents about 30 percent of France's gross national product, and making it more efficient, is crucial for stimulating the economy.

The railroad program, aides to Mr. Chirac and government officials emphasized, was only a first step in providing the SNCF greater flexibility in managing its 230,000 employees and, above all, reducing costs.

The railroad has not earned a profit since 1969, but last year it reduced its loss to an estimated 3.4 billion francs (\$532 million) from 4.4 billion francs in 1985.

However, most employees of the SNCF and other state-owned enterprises, such as the postal and telecommunications author-

ity, are determined to keep the established systems unchanged.

NEWS ANALYSIS

At the RATP, the Paris Métro and bus network, workers were not only seeking wage increases but also were challenging a plan to eliminate jobs based on productivity.

The scope of the problem was first outlined several years ago by a best-selling book, "Toujours Plus," or "Always More," which has sold about one million copies and is still selling.

The author, François de Closets, a television commentator on economic affairs, said that what had been accumulated by workers at the SNCF, the Paris Métro, the electricity and gas utilities and in other state-controlled enterprises was extraordinarily costly to taxpayers.

Workers in most of those sectors were either still striking Tuesday or planned work stoppages in the next several days.

But they quickly added they were equally determined to fight plans aimed at stream-

lining career advancement programs and other changes in benefit programs that they say are being planned within their enterprises.

At the RATP, the Paris Métro and bus network, workers were not only seeking wage increases but also were challenging a plan to eliminate jobs based on productivity.

The human rights group held a news conference to mark the anniversary despite a police operation to prevent it from taking place.

Prague's evening newspaper Veky Praha said that five people were injured and that one person was still missing several hours after the 7 A.M. explosion.

The paper said the blast apparently was caused by an explosion of leaking gas.

Chile, Paraguay, Cuba Assailed for Repressing Media

WASHINGTON — A survey of journalism in the Western Hemisphere lists Chile, Cuba and Paraguay as among the worst offenders against freedom of the press.

The annual survey by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs and The Newspaper Guild, released Monday, described the three countries as "dismal islands of repression," where journalists face "suppression, intimidation, beatings, arbitrary arrests, torture and outright murder."

Charter 77 Appeals for Democracy

PRAGUE — The Czechoslovak human rights group Charter 77 marked its 10th anniversary Tuesday with a call for people to try to create greater democracy in the Communist nation.

Charter 77, Eastern Europe's oldest civil rights group, said in a six-page declaration that people had to act now to prevent change from being forced on them.

"If we wait until social conflicts are forced on us by catastrophic events, then we would be acting against ourselves," it said.

Prague's evening newspaper Veky Praha said that five people were injured and that one person was still missing several hours after the 7 A.M. explosion.

The paper said the blast apparently was caused by an explosion of leaking gas.

Files Are Said To Help Spot Nazi Suspects

LOS ANGELES — Confidential postwar immigration files have helped turn up more than 150 new Nazi criminal suspects worldwide, including 44 in West Germany, according to a group that researches Nazi atrocities.

An official of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies predicted that the immigration documents would yield many more suspected Nazi criminals, including a large list of people living in the United States.

The documents, compiled by international relief agencies, including the International Red Cross, had been kept confidential to protect the privacy of refugees, Rabbi Marvin Eler, the Wiesenthal Center dean, said Monday.

The files were obtained about three months ago, the rabbi said. Since then, he said, the Wiesenthal Center has notified governments of at least seven nations, including West Germany, of suspected criminals living within their boundaries.

He said the names on the list also would be furnished to the Nazi Documentation Center in Ludwigsburg for additional screening.

Chile, Paraguay, Cuba Assailed for Repressing Media

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Most employees at state-controlled groups also benefit from lower interest rates when borrowing for personal use, and from "social services" that include company-supported recreation centers and camps throughout France.

The conclusion reached by Le Point reporters was that more transparency would help enormously in distinguishing between "justifiable advantages" and "corporatist privileges."

The Chile government still has not spelled out details of how far it intended to go in pursuing change of advancement programs and other benefits.

But sources close to Mr. Chirac have repeatedly stated that he will not back down before union pressure and that he has deliberately chosen to press first for holding the line on wages, and has indicated he will return to pursuing reforms later, including at the SNCF.

King Fahd to Visit Britain

LONDON — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia will pay a visit to Britain from March 24 to March 27 at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II.

BUSINESS ROU
17-001

NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Bozell	1747	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Bozell	1747	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Bozell	1747	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Bozell	1747	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Bozell	1747	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	109,200,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	109,210,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	109,210,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	109,210,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	109,210,000

NYSE Index			
Commodities	High	Low	Close
Commodities	142.09	142.09	142.09
Commodities	142.09	142.09	142.09
Commodities	142.09	142.09	142.09

Tuesday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

NASDAQ Index	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

AMEX Most Active	
Symbol	Vol.
Symbol	Vol.
Symbol	Vol.

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

NYSE Diary	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

Dow Jones Averages	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

NASDAQ Diary	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

AMEX Stock Index	
Case	1.00
Price	1.00
Case	1.00
Price	1.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock				
Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low

NYSE Again Rises to Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to rise Tuesday, pushing the Dow Jones industrial average to its second record finish in two days.

The Dow, which soared 44.01 points Monday for its biggest daily point gain, edged up another 3.51 points Tuesday to 1974.83.

Trading was heavy, but some of the institutional buying that has powered the Dow's gain sputtered. Profit-taking also kept Tuesday's gains modest.

Gainers led losers 9 to 7 among NYSE issues traded. Volume rose to 189.3 million shares from 181.85 million on Monday.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.42 to 144.81. The price of an average share added 11 cents.

A strong bond market and the absence of tax-related selling pressures, which fueled a 75-point gain for the market Friday and Monday, were also factors Tuesday, analysts said. But at mid-day Tuesday, profit-taking in the bond market encouraged a similar move in stocks.

"The market got a little tired on a short-term basis" in the middle of the session, said Gerald Simmons, managing director in the listed trading department at Smith Barney, Harris Upham. "Some of the buying power has spent itself."

He said that scattered profit-taking was normal after a dramatic two-day gain. He said investors are positive but cautious. "Two days does not a bull market make," he said.

"We started to return to a normalized market today," another analyst said. "There was no news around and nothing to sustain the market in terms of fundamentals. This movement upward was based mostly in internal dynamics of the market." He said some of the faltering in the bond market and weakness in the dollar contributed to a slowing in the market's momentum today as some investors recalled interest rate concerns.

"This two-day run, the most tremendous move in market history, can't be sustained forever," the analyst said. "The market can't fight the rules of gravity."

The market had climbed sharply Friday in fairly light trading, but the advances Monday and Tuesday came on heavy volume.

James Andrews, head of the institutional trading desk at Jamey Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia, called the Dow's 75-point gain so far this year "very, very positive for the general market."

He said the industrial average could reach 2,200 by mid-February.

A favorable prognosis for President Ronald Reagan's health encouraged investors, analysts said. But they said a more concrete factor is that money managers are back in the market with money to spend.

Navistar was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 54. Baxter Travenol followed, rising 1/4 to 20 1/2.

Commonwealth Edison was third, rising 1/2 to 35 1/4.

(UPI, Reuters)

12 Month High Low Stock				
Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low

12 Month High Low Stock				
Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low

12 Month High Low Stock				
Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low

17 AAR	44	11	11	11
17 ADT	44	11	11	11
17 AGS	44	11	11	11
17 AIG	44	11	11	11
17 AIA	44	11	11	11
17 AIB	44	11	11	11
17 AIC	44	11	11	11
17 AID	44	11	11	11
17 AIE	44	11	11	11
17 AIF	44	11	11	11
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17 AIA	44	11	11	11
17 AIB	44	11	11	11

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ITT-CGE Unit Wins Dutch Contract

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Post, Telephone and Telecommunications agency said Tuesday that it had awarded a contract for digital telephone switching equipment to ITT Nederland BV, a fully owned unit of a new joint venture between ITT Corp. and Cie. Generale d'Electricite.

ITT Nederland is a fully owned subsidiary of the Dutch-based Teleglobal Communications NV, which was formed Jan. 1. With annual revenue of about \$12.5 billion, Teleglobal combines that started in 1985.

the worldwide telecommunications activities of ITT of the United States and France's state-owned CGE.

COMPANY NOTES

Brunco Ltd., First Pacific International Ltd.'s joint venture with Prudential Assets Management Asia Ltd., a unit of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, has acquired Dragon Seed Co. and its 11 department stores for about 200 million Hong Kong dollars (\$25.7 million).

Indian-made fighter plane, the Press Trust of India reported. Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has completed the previously announced acquisition of U.S. Healthcare Inc.'s interest in Healthshare, their joint venture company.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Franc Falls Further Against Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — European Monetary System currencies ended in turmoil Tuesday as the French franc slid below its base intervention point against the Deutsche mark despite heavy intervention.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Offer, Bid, Offer. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

announced by Finance Minister Edouard Balladur to cease support for the franc.

"It is not reasonable to spend our foreign exchange reserves to artificially support the franc when what is happening is speculation which does not concern us," Mr. Chirac said.

Westburne Ends Plan To Sell Unit to Dumez

CALGARY, Alberta — Westburne International Industries Ltd. said Tuesday that it has terminated its agreement to sell its United Westburne Industries Ltd. unit to Dumez SA of France.

Apt a Big Winner

Apt said Tuesday it had won an order worth some 400 million guilders for an Indonesian project and a 36 million guilders contract to modernize telephone systems in Peru.

General Automation Inc.'s board has approved the acquisition of Parallel Computers Inc., a maker of advanced fault-tolerant computer systems with annual revenues of about \$6 million.

Distillers Corp. To Sell Almaden

NEW YORK — National Distillers & Chemical Corp. said Tuesday it had agreed in principle to sell the brands and assets of Almaden Vineyards to Heublein Inc., a subsidiary of R.J.R. Nabisco Inc.

MINNETONKA: Small Firm Shakes Giant Consumer-Products Industry

(Continued from first finance page) soap that comes in an attractive bottle? After developing a formula for liquid soap, Minnetonka — named after the nearby town where Mr. Taylor lives — ran an \$8 million advertising campaign to introduce Softsoap. It was a big gamble: At the time, the company's net worth was only \$8 million, and its annual sales \$25 million.

Minnetonka's smaller, redesigned Softsoap recaptured the No. 1 spot, with 38 percent of the \$120 million market.

Minnetonka's second breakthrough product, Check-Up toothpaste, had some of the same problems. Mr. Taylor said the company fared poorly because its toothpaste was not unique and because, unlike liquid soap, it was not a niche category, but a huge one that estab-

lished leaders did not want to share. Still, the presence of established players in the fragrance industry did not seem to be an obstacle when Minnetonka developed Obsession.

THE EUROMARKETS

Primary Sector Remains Busy

By Christopher Pizzey LONDON — The primary sector of the Eurobond market was again the main focus of attention on Tuesday, with a further five Australian dollar deals being launched along with two nonsterling Eurobonds for British building societies.

The Halifax Building Society, pays 7 1/2 percent and was priced at 100 1/2. Credit Suisse First Boston was lead manager for the five-year issue.

Tuesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: OTC prices for various stocks including AIG, AIGP, AIGS, AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, AIGZ, AIGAA, AIGAB, AIGAC, AIGAD, AIGAE, AIGAF, AIGAG, AIGAH, AIGAI, AIGAJ, AIGAK, AIGAL, AIGAM, AIGAN, AIGAO, AIGAP, AIGAQ, AIGAR, AIGAS, AIGAT, AIGAU, AIGAV, AIGAW, AIGAX, AIGAY, AIGAZ, AIGBA, AIGBB, AIGBC, AIGBD, AIGBE, AIGBF, AIGBG, AIGBH, AIGBI, AIGBJ, AIGBK, AIGBL, AIGBM, AIGBN, AIGBO, AIGBP, AIGBQ, AIGBR, AIGBS, AIGBT, AIGBU, AIGBV, AIGBW, AIGBX, AIGBY, AIGBZ, AIGCA, AIGCB, AIGCC, AIGCD, AIGCE, AIGCF, AIGCG, AIGCH, AIGCI, AIGCJ, AIGCK, AIGCL, AIGCM, AIGCN, AIGCO, AIGCP, AIGCQ, AIGCR, AIGCS, AIGCT, AIGCU, AIGCV, AIGCW, AIGCX, AIGCY, AIGCZ, AIGDA, AIGDB, AIGDC, AIGDD, AIGDE, AIGDF, AIGDG, AIGDH, AIGDI, AIGDJ, AIGDK, AIGDL, AIGDM, AIGDN, AIGDO, AIGDP, AIGDQ, AIGDR, AIGDS, AIGDT, AIGDU, AIGDV, AIGDW, AIGDX, AIGDY, AIGDZ, AIGEA, AIGEB, AIGEC, AIGED, AIGEE, AIGEF, AIGEG, AIGEH, AIGEI, AIGEJ, AIGEK, AIGEL, AIGEM, AIGEN, AIGEO, AIGEP, AIGEQ, AIGER, AIGES, AIGET, AIGEU, AIGEV, AIGEW, AIGEX, AIGEY, AIGEZ, AIGFA, AIGFB, AIGFC, AIGFD, AIGFE, AIGFF, AIGFG, AIGFH, AIGFI, AIGFJ, AIGFK, AIGFL, AIGFM, AIGFN, AIGFO, AIGFP, AIGFQ, AIGFR, AIGFS, AIGFT, AIGFU, AIGFV, AIGFW, AIGFX, AIGFY, AIGFZ, AIGGA, AIGGB, AIGGC, AIGGD, AIGGE, AIGGF, AIGGG, AIGGH, AIGGI, AIGGJ, AIGGK, AIGGL, AIGGM, AIGGN, AIGGO, AIGGP, AIGGQ, AIGGR, AIGGS, AIGGT, AIGGU, AIGGV, AIGGW, AIGGX, AIGGY, AIGGZ, AIGHA, AIGHB, AIGHC, AIGHD, AIGHE, AIGHF, AIGHG, AIGHH, AIGHI, AIGHJ, AIGHK, AIGHL, AIGHM, AIGHN, AIGHO, AIGHP, AIGHQ, AIGHR, AIGHS, AIGHT, AIGHU, AIGHV, AIGHW, AIGHX, AIGHY, AIGHZ, AIGIA, AIGIB, AIGIC, AIGID, AIGIE, AIGIF, AIGIG, AIGHI, AIGIJ, AIGIK, AIGIL, AIGIM, AIGIN, AIGIO, AIGIP, AIGIQ, AIGIR, AIGIS, AIGIT, AIGIU, AIGIV, AIGIW, AIGIX, AIGIY, AIGIZ, AIGJA, AIGJB, AIGJC, AIGJD, AIGJE, AIGJF, AIGJG, AIGJH, AIGJI, AIGJJ, AIGJK, AIGJL, AIGJM, AIGJN, AIGJO, AIGJP, AIGJQ, AIGJR, AIGJS, AIGJT, AIGJU, AIGJV, AIGJW, AIGJX, AIGJY, AIGJZ, AIGKA, AIGKB, AIGKC, AIGKD, AIGKE, AIGKF, AIGKG, AIGKH, AIGKI, AIGKJ, AIGKK, AIGKL, AIGKM, AIGKN, AIGKO, AIGKP, AIGKQ, AIGKR, AIGKS, AIGKT, AIGKU, AIGKV, AIGKW, AIGKX, AIGKY, AIGKZ, AIGLA, AIGLB, AIGLC, AIGLD, AIGLE, AIGLF, AIGLG, AIGHA, AIGHLI, AIGHLJ, AIGHLK, AIGHLL, AIGHLM, AIGHLN, AIGHLO, AIGHLP, AIGHLQ, AIGHLR, AIGHLS, AIGHLT, AIGHLU, AIGHLV, AIGHLW, AIGHLX, AIGHLY, AIGHLZ, AIGMA, AIGMB, AIGMC, AIGMD, AIGME, AIGMF, AIGMG, AIGHA, AIGMH, AIGMI, AIGMJ, AIGMK, AIGML, AIGMN, AIGMO, AIGMP, AIGMQ, AIGMR, AIGMS, AIGMT, AIGMU, AIGMV, AIGMW, AIGMX, AIGMY, AIGMZ, AIGNA, AIGNB, AIGNC, AIGND, AIGNE, AIGNF, AIGNG, AIGNH, AIGNI, AIGNJ, AIGNK, AIGNL, AIGNM, AIGNN, AIGNO, AIGNP, AIGNQ, AIGNR, AIGNS, AIGNT, AIGNU, AIGNV, AIGNW, AIGNX, AIGNY, AIGNZ, AIGOA, AIGOB, AIGOC, AIGOD, AIGOE, AIGOF, AIGOG, AIGHA, AIGOH, AIGOI, AIGOJ, AIGOK, AIGOL, AIGOM, AIGNN, AIGOO, AIGOP, AIGOQ, AIGOR, AIGOS, AIGOT, AIGOU, AIGOV, AIGOW, AIGOX, AIGOY, AIGOZ, AIGPA, AIGPB, AIGPC, AIGPD, AIGPE, AIGPF, AIGPG, AIGHA, AIGPH, AIGPI, AIGPJ, AIGPK, AIGPL, AIGPN, AIGPO, AIGPP, AIGPQ, AIGPR, AIGPS, AIGPT, AIGPU, AIGPV, AIGPW, AIGPX, AIGPY, AIGPZ, AIGQA, AIGQB, AIGQC, AIGQD, AIGQE, AIGQF, AIGQG, AIGHA, AIGQH, AIGQI, AIGQJ, AIGQK, AIGQL, AIGQN, AIGQO, AIGQP, AIGQQ, AIGQR, AIGQS, AIGQT, AIGQU, AIGQV, AIGQW, AIGQX, AIGQY, AIGQZ, AIGRA, AIGRB, AIGRC, AIGRD, AIGRE, AIGRF, AIGRG, AIGHA, AIGRH, AIGRI, AIGRJ, AIGRK, AIGRL, AIGRN, AIGRO, AIGRP, AIGRQ, AIGRR, AIGRS, AIGRT, AIGRU, AIGRV, AIGRW, AIGRX, AIGRY, AIGRZ, AIGSA, AIGSB, AIGSC, AIGSD, AIGSE, AIGSF, AIGSG, AIGHA, AIGSH, AIGSI, AIGSJ, AIGSK, AIGSL, AIGSN, AIGSO, AIGSP, AIGSQ, AIGSR, AIGSS, AIGST, AIGSU, AIGSV, AIGSW, AIGSX, AIGSY, AIGSZ, AIGTA, AIGTB, AIGTC, AIGTD, AIGTE, AIGTF, AIGTG, AIGHA, AIGTH, AIGTI, AIGTJ, AIGTK, AIGTL, AIGTN, AIGTO, AIGTP, AIGTQ, AIGTR, AIGTS, AIGTT, AIGTU, AIGTV, AIGTW, AIGTX, AIGTY, AIGTZ, AIGUA, AIGUB, AIGUC, AIGUD, AIGUE, AIGUF, AIGUG, AIGHA, AIGUH, AIGUI, AIGUJ, AIGUK, AIGUL, AIGUN, AIGUO, AIGUP, AIGUQ, AIGUR, AIGUS, AIGUT, AIGUU, AIGUV, AIGUW, AIGUX, AIGUY, AIGUZ, AIGVA, AIGVB, AIGVC, AIGVD, AIGVE, AIGVF, AIGVG, AIGHA, AIGVH, AIGVI, AIGVJ, AIGVK, AIGVL, AIGVN, AIGVO, AIGVP, AIGVQ, AIGVR, AIGVS, AIGVT, AIGVU, AIGVV, AIGVW, AIGVX, AIGVY, AIGVZ, AIGWA, AIGWB, AIGWC, AIGWD, AIGWE, AIGWF, AIGWG, AIGHA, AIGWH, AIGWI, AIGWJ, AIGWK, AIGWL, AIGWN, AIGWO, AIGWP, AIGWQ, AIGWR, AIGWS, AIGWT, AIGWU, AIGWV, AIGWW, AIGWX, AIGWY, AIGWZ, AIGXA, AIGXB, AIGXC, AIGXD, AIGXE, AIGXF, AIGXG, AIGHA, AIGXH, AIGXI, AIGXJ, AIGXK, AIGXL, AIGXN, AIGXO, AIGXP, AIGXQ, AIGXR, AIGXS, AIGXT, AIGXU, AIGXV, AIGXW, AIGXX, AIGXY, AIGXZ, AIGYA, AIGYB, AIGYC, AIGYD, AIGYE, AIGYF, AIGYG, AIGHA, AIGYH, AIGYI, AIGYJ, AIGYK, AIGYL, AIGYN, AIGYO, AIGYP, AIGYQ, AIGYR, AIGYS, AIGYT, AIGYU, AIGYV, AIGYW, AIGYX, AIGYY, AIGYZ, AIGZA, AIGZB, AIGZC, AIGZD, AIGZE, AIGZF, AIGZG, AIGHA, AIGZH, AIGZI, AIGZJ, AIGZK, AIGZL, AIGZN, AIGZO, AIGZP, AIGZQ, AIGZR, AIGZS, AIGZT, AIGZU, AIGZV, AIGZW, AIGZX, AIGZY, AIGZZ.

Table B: OTC prices for various stocks including AIGAA, AIGAB, AIGAC, AIGAD, AIGAE, AIGAF, AIGAG, AIGAH, AIGAI, AIGAJ, AIGAK, AIGAL, AIGAM, AIGAN, AIGAO, AIGAP, AIGAQ, AIGAR, AIGAS, AIGAT, AIGAU, AIGAV, AIGAW, AIGAX, AIGAY, AIGAZ, AIGBA, AIGBB, AIGBC, AIGBD, AIGBE, AIGBF, AIGBG, AIGBH, AIGBI, AIGBJ, AIGBK, AIGBL, AIGBM, AIGBN, AIGBO, AIGBP, AIGBQ, AIGBR, AIGBS, AIGBT, AIGBU, AIGBV, AIGBW, AIGBX, AIGBY, AIGBZ, AIGCA, AIGCB, AIGCC, AIGCD, AIGCE, AIGCF, AIGCG, AIGHA, AIGCH, AIGCI, AIGCJ, AIGCK, AIGCL, AIGCM, AIGCN, AIGCO, AIGCP, AIGCQ, AIGCR, AIGCS, AIGCT, AIGCU, AIGCV, AIGCW, AIGCX, AIGCY, AIGCZ, AIGDA, AIGDB, AIGDC, AIGDD, AIGDE, AIGDF, AIGDG, AIGDH, AIGDI, AIGDJ, AIGDK, AIGDL, AIGDM, AIGDN, AIGDO, AIGDP, AIGDQ, AIGDR, AIGDS, AIGDT, AIGDU, AIGDV, AIGDW, AIGDX, AIGDY, AIGDZ, AIGEA, AIGEB, AIGEC, AIGED, AIGEE, AIGEF, AIGEG, AIGHA, AIGEH, AIGEI, AIGEJ, AIGEK, AIGEL, AIGEM, AIGEN, AIGEO, AIGEP, AIGEQ, AIGER, AIGES, AIGET, AIGEU, AIGEV, AIGEW, AIGEX, AIGEY, AIGEZ, AIGFA, AIGFB, AIGFC, AIGFD, AIGFE, AIGFF, AIGFG, AIGHA, AIGFH, AIGFI, AIGFJ, AIGFK, AIGFL, AIGFM, AIGFN, AIGFO, AIGFP, AIGFQ, AIGFR, AIGFS, AIGFT, AIGFU, AIGFV, AIGFW, AIGFX, AIGFY, AIGFZ, AIGGA, AIGGB, AIGGC, AIGGD, AIGGE, AIGGF, AIGGG, AIGHA, AIGGH, AIGGI, AIGGJ, AIGGK, AIGGL, AIGGM, AIGGN, AIGGO, AIGGP, AIGGQ, AIGGR, AIGGS, AIGGT, AIGGU, AIGGV, AIGGW, AIGGX, AIGGY, AIGGZ, AIGHA, AIGHB, AIGHC, AIGHD, AIGHE, AIGHF, AIGHG, AIGHH, AIGHI, AIGHJ, AIGHK, AIGHL, AIGHM, AIGHN, AIGHO, AIGHP, AIGHQ, AIGHR, AIGHS, AIGHT, AIGHU, AIGHV, AIGHW, AIGHX, AIGHY, AIGHZ, AIGIA, AIGIB, AIGIC, AIGID, AIGIE, AIGIF, AIGIG, AIGHA, AIGIH, AIGIJ, AIGIK, AIGIL, AIGIM, AIGIN, AIGIO, AIGIP, AIGIQ, AIGIR, AIGIS, AIGIT, AIGIU, AIGIV, AIGIW, AIGIX, AIGIY, AIGIZ, AIGJA, AIGJB, AIGJC, AIGJD, AIGJE, AIGJF, AIGJG, AIGJH, AIGJI, AIGJJ, AIGJK, AIGJL, AIGJM, AIGJN, AIGJO, AIGJP, AIGJQ, AIGJR, AIGJS, AIGJT, AIGJU, AIGJV, AIGJW, AIGJX, AIGJY, AIGJZ, AIGKA, AIGKB, AIGKC, AIGKD, AIGKE, AIGKF, AIGKG, AIGHA, AIGKH, AIGKI, AIGKJ, AIGKL, AIGKM, AIGKN, AIGKO, AIGKP, AIGKQ, AIGKR, AIGKS, AIGKT, AIGKU, AIGKV, AIGKW, AIGKX, AIGKY, AIGKZ, AIGLA, AIGLB, AIGLC, AIGLD, AIGLE, AIGLF, AIGLG, AIGHA, AIGHLI, AIGHLJ, AIGHLK, AIGHLL, AIGHLM, AIGHLN, AIGHLO, AIGHLP, AIGHLQ, AIGHLR, AIGHLS, AIGHLT, AIGHLU, AIGHLV, AIGHLW, AIGHLX, AIGHLY, AIGHLZ, AIGMA, AIGMB, AIGMC, AIGMD, AIGME, AIGMF, AIGMG, AIGHA, AIGMH, AIGMI, AIGMJ, AIGMK, AIGML, AIGMN, AIGMO, AIGMP, AIGMQ, AIGMR, AIGMS, AIGMT, AIGMU, AIGMV, AIGMW, AIGMX, AIGMY, AIGMZ, AIGNA, AIGNB, AIGNC, AIGND, AIGNE, AIGNF, AIGNG, AIGHA, AIGNH, AIGNI, AIGNJ, AIGNK, AIGNL, AIGNM, AIGNN, AIGNO, AIGNP, AIGNQ, AIGNR, AIGNS, AIGNT, AIGNU, AIGNV, AIGNW, AIGNX, AIGNY, AIGNZ, AIGOA, AIGOB, AIGOC, AIGOD, AIGOE, AIGOF, AIGOG, AIGHA, AIGOH, AIGOI, AIGOJ, AIGOK, AIGOL, AIGOM, AIGNN, AIGOO, AIGOP, AIGOQ, AIGOR, AIGOS, AIGOT, AIGOU, AIGOV, AIGOW, AIGOX, AIGOY, AIGOZ, AIGPA, AIGPB, AIGPC, AIGPD, AIGPE, AIGPF, AIGPG, AIGHA, AIGPH, AIGPI, AIGPJ, AIGPK, AIGPL, AIGPN, AIGPO, AIGPP, AIGPQ, AIGPR, AIGPS, AIGPT, AIGPU, AIGPV, AIGPW, AIGPX, AIGPY, AIGPZ, AIGQA, AIGQB, AIGQC, AIGQD, AIGQE, AIGQF, AIGQG, AIGHA, AIGQH, AIGQI, AIGQJ, AIGQK, AIGQL, AIGQN, AIGQO, AIGQP, AIGQQ, AIGQR, AIGQS, AIGQT, AIGQU, AIGQV, AIGQW, AIGQX, AIGQY, AIGQZ, AIGRA, AIGRB, AIGRC, AIGRD, AIGRE, AIGRF, AIGRG, AIGHA, AIGRH, AIGRI, AIGRJ, AIGRK, AIGRL, AIGRN, AIGRO, AIGRP, AIGRQ, AIGRR, AIGRS, AIGRT, AIGRU, AIGRV, AIGRW, AIGRX, AIGRY, AIGRZ, AIGSA, AIGSB, AIGSC, AIGSD, AIGSE, AIGSF, AIGSG, AIGHA, AIGSH, AIGSI, AIGSJ, AIGSK, AIGSL, AIGSN, AIGSO, AIGSP, AIGSQ, AIGSR, AIGSS, AIGST, AIGSU, AIGSV, AIGSW, AIGSX, AIGSY, AIGSZ, AIGTA, AIGTB, AIGTC, AIGTD, AIGTE, AIGTF, AIGTG, AIGHA, AIGTH, AIGTI, AIGTJ, AIGTK, AIGTL, AIGTN, AIGTO, AIGTP, AIGTQ, AIGTR, AIGTS, AIGTT, AIGTU, AIGTV, AIGTW, AIGTX, AIGTY, AIGTZ, AIGUA, AIGUB, AIGUC, AIGUD, AIGUE, AIGUF, AIGUG, AIGHA, AIGUH, AIGUI, AIGUJ, AIGUK, AIGUL, AIGUN, AIGUO, AIGUP, AIGUQ, AIGUR, AIGUS, AIGUT, AIGUU, AIGUV, AIGUW, AIGUX, AIGUY, AIGUZ, AIGVA, AIGVB, AIGVC, AIGVD, AIGVE, AIGVF, AIGVG, AIGHA, AIGVH, AIGVI, AIGVJ, AIGVK, AIGVL, AIGVN, AIGVO, AIGVP, AIGVQ, AIGVR, AIGVS, AIGVT, AIGVU, AIGVV, AIGVW, AIGVX, AIGVY, AIGVZ, AIGWA, AIGWB, AIGWC, AIGWD, AIGWE, AIGWF, AIGWG, AIGHA, AIGWH, AIGWI, AIGWJ, AIGWK, AIGWL, AIGWN, AIGWO, AIGWP, AIGWQ, AIGWR, AIGWS, AIGWT, AIGWU, AIGWV, AIGWW, AIGWX, AIGWY, AIGWZ, AIGXA, AIGXB, AIGXC, AIGXD, AIGXE, AIGXF, AIGXG, AIGHA, AIGXH, AIGXI, AIGXJ, AIGXK, AIGXL, AIGXN, AIGXO, AIGXP, AIGXQ, AIGXR, AIGXS, AIGXT, AIGXU, AIGXV, AIGXW, AIGXX, AIGXY, AIGXZ, AIGYA, AIGYB, AIGYC, AIGYD, AIGYE, AIGYF, AIGYG, AIGHA, AIGYH, AIGYI, AIGYJ, AIGYK, AIGYL, AIGYN, AIGYO, AIGYP, AIGYQ, AIGYR, AIGYS, AIGYT, AIGYU, AIGYV, AIGYW, AIGYX, AIGYY, AIGYZ, AIGZA, AIGZB, AIGZC, AIGZD, AIGZE, AIGZF, AIGZG, AIGHA, AIGZH, AIGZI, AIGZJ, AIGZK, AIGZL, AIGZN, AIGZO, AIGZP, AIGZQ, AIGZR, AIGZS, AIGZT, AIGZU, AIGZV, AIGZW, AIGZX, AIGZY, AIGZZ.

Table C: OTC prices for various stocks including AIGAA, AIGAB, AIGAC, AIGAD, AIGAE, AIGAF, AIGAG, AIGAH, AIGAI, AIGAJ, AIGAK, AIGAL, AIGAM, AIGAN, AIGAO, AIGAP, AIGAQ, AIGAR, AIGAS, AIGAT, AIGAU, AIGAV, AIGAW, AIGAX, AIGAY, AIGAZ, AIGBA, AIGBB, AIGBC, AIGBD, AIGBE, AIGBF, AIGBG, AIGBH, AIGBI, AIGBJ, AIGBK, AIGBL, AIGBM, AIGBN, AIGBO, AIGBP, AIGBQ, AIGBR, AIGBS, AIGBT, AIGBU, AIGBV, AIGBW, AIGBX, AIGBY, AIGBZ, AIGCA, AIGCB, AIGCC, AIGCD, AIGCE, AIGCF, AIGCG, AIGHA, AIGCH, AIGCI, AIGCJ, AIGCK, AIGCL, AIGCM, AIGCN, AIGCO, AIGCP, AIGCQ, AIGCR, AIGCS, AIGCT, AIGCU, AIGCV, AIGCW, AIGCX, AIGCY, AIGCZ, AIGDA, AIGDB, AIGDC, AIGDD, AIGDE, AIGDF, AIGDG, AIGDH, AIGDI, AIGDJ, AIGDK, AIGDL, AIGDM, AIGDN, AIGDO, AIGDP, AIGDQ, AIGDR, AIGDS, AIGDT, AIGDU, AIGDV, AIGDW, AIGDX, AIGDY, AIGDZ, AIGEA, AIGEB, AIGEC, AIGED, AIGEE, AIGEF, AIGEG, AIGHA, AIGEH, AIGEI, AIGEJ, AIGEK, AIGEL, AIGEM, AIGEN, AIGEO, AIGEP, AIGEQ, AIGER, AIGES, AIGET, AIGEU, AIGEV, AIGEW, AIGEX, AIGEY, AIGEZ, AIGFA, AIGFB, AIGFC, AIGFD, AIGFE, AIGFF, AIGFG, AIGHA, AIGFH, AIGFI, AIGFJ, AIGFK, AIGFL, AIGFM, AIGFN, AIGFO, AIGFP, AIGFQ, AIGFR, AIGFS, AIGFT, AIGFU, AIGFV, AIGFW, AIGFX, AIGFY, AIGFZ, AIGGA, AIGGB, AIGGC, AIGGD, AIGGE, AIGGF, AIGGG, AIGHA, AIGGH, AIGGI, AIGGJ, AIGGK, AIGGL, AIGGM, AIGGN, AIGGO, AIGGP, AIGGQ, AIGGR, AIGGS, AIGGT, AIGGU, AIGGV, AIGGW, AIGGX, AIGGY, AIGGZ, AIGHA, AIGHB, AIGHC, AIGHD, AIGHE, AIGHF, AIGHG, AIGHH, AIGHI, AIGHJ, AIGHK, AIGHL, AIGHM, AIGHN, AIGHO, AIGHP, AIGHQ, AIGHR, AIGHS, AIGHT, AIGHU, AIGHV, AIGHW, AIGHX, AIGHY, AIGHZ, AIGIA, AIGIB, AIGIC, AIGID, AIGIE, AIGIF, AIGIG, AIGHA, AIGIH, AIGIJ, AIGIK, AIGIL, AIGIM, AIGIN, AIGIO, AIGIP, AIGIQ, AIGIR, AIGIS, AIGIT, AIGIU, AIGIV, AIGIW, AIGIX, AIGIY, AIGIZ, AIGJA, AIGJB, AIGJC, AIGJD, AIGJE, AIGJF, AIGJG, AIGJH, AIGJI, AIGJJ, AIGJK, AIGJL, AIGJM, AIGJN, AIGJO, AIGJP, AIGJQ, AIGJR, AIGJS, AIGJT, AIGJU, AIGJV, AIGJW, AIGJX, AIGJY, AIGJZ, AIGKA, AIGKB, AIGKC, AIGKD, AIGKE, AIGKF, AIGKG, AIGHA, AIGKH, AIGKI, AIGKJ, AIGKL, AIGKM, AIGKN, AIGKO, AIGKP, AIGKQ, AIGKR, AIGKS, AIGKT, AIGKU, AIGKV, AIGKW, AIGKX, AIGKY, AIGKZ, AIGLA, AIGLB, AIGLC, AIGLD, AIGLE, AIGLF, AIGLG, AIGHA, AIGHLI, AIGHLJ, AIGHLK, AIGHLL, AIGHLM, AIGHLN, AIGHLO, AIGHLP, AIGHLQ, AIGHLR, AIGHLS, AIGHLT, AIGHLU, AIGHLV, AIGHLW, AIGHLX, AIGHLY, AIGHLZ, AIGMA, AIGMB, AIGMC, AIGMD, AIGME, AIGMF, AIGMG, AIGHA, AIGMH, AIGMI, AIGMJ, AIGMK, AIGML, AIGMN, AIGMO, AIGMP, AIGMQ, AIGMR, AIGMS, AIGMT, AIGMU, AIGMV, AIGMW, AIGMX, AIGMY, AIGMZ, AIGNA, AIGNB, AIGNC, AIGND, AIGNE, AIGNF, AIGNG, AIGHA, AIGNH, AIGNI, AIGNJ, AIGNK, AIGNL, AIGNM, AIGNN, AIGNO, AIGNP, AIGNQ, AIGNR, AIGNS, AIGNT, AIGNU, AIGNV, AIGNW, AIGNX, AIGNY, AIGNZ, AIGOA, AIGOB, AIGOC, AIGOD, AIGOE, AIGOF, AIGOG, AIGHA, AIGOH, AIGOI, AIGOJ, AIGOK, AIGOL, AIGOM, AIGNN, AIGOO, AIGOP, AIGOQ, AIGOR, AIGOS, AIGOT, AIGOU, AIGOV, AIGOW, AIGOX, AIGOY, AIGOZ, AIGPA, AIGPB, AIGPC, AIGPD, AIGPE, AIGPF, AIGPG, AIGHA, AIGPH, AIGPI, AIGPJ, AIGPK, AIGPL, AIGPN, AIGPO, AIGPP, AIGPQ, AIGPR, AIGPS, AIGPT, AIGPU, AIGPV, AIGPW, AIGPX, AIGPY, AIGPZ, AIGQA, AIGQB, AIGQC, AIGQD, AIGQE, AIGQF, AIGQG, AIGHA, AIGQH, AIGQI, AIGQJ, AIGQK, AIGQL, AIGQN, AIGQO, AIGQP, AIGQQ, AIGQR, AIGQS, AIGQT, AIGQU, AIGQV, AIGQW, AIGQX, AIGQY, AIGQZ, AIGRA, AIGRB, AIGRC, AIGRD, AIGRE, AIGRF, AIGRG, AIGHA, AIGRH, AIGRI, AIGRJ, AIGRK, AIGRL, AIGRN, AIGRO, AIGRP, AIGRQ, AIGRR, AIGRS, AIGRT, AIGRU, AIGRV, AIGRW, AIGRX, AIGRY, AIGRZ, AIGSA, AIGSB, AIGSC, AIGSD, AIGSE, AIGSF, AIGSG, AIGHA, AIGSH, AIGSI, AIGSJ, AIGSK, AIGSL, AIGSN, AIGSO, AIGSP, AIGSQ, AIGSR, AIGSS, AIGST, AIGSU, AIGSV, AIGSW, AIGSX, AIGSY, AIGSZ, AIGTA, AIGTB, AIGTC, AIGTD, AIGTE, AIGTF, AIGTG, AIGHA, AIGTH, AIGTI, AIGTJ, AIGTK, AIGTL, AIGTN, AIGTO, AIGTP, AIGTQ, AIGTR, AIGTS, AIGTT, AIGTU, AIGTV, AIGTW, AIGTX, AIGTY, AIGTZ, AIGUA, AIGUB, AIGUC, AIGUD, AIGUE, AIGUF, AIGUG, AIGHA, AIGUH, AIGUI, AIGUJ, AIGUK, AIGUL, AIGUN, AIGUO, AIGUP, AIGUQ, AIGUR, AIGUS, AIGUT, AIGUU, AIGUV, AIGUW, AIGUX, AIGUY, AIGUZ, AIGVA, AIGVB, AIGVC, AIGVD, AIGVE, AIGVF, AIGVG, AIGHA, AIGVH, AIGVI, AIGVJ, AIGVK, AIGVL, AIGVN, AIGVO, AIGVP, AIGVQ, AIGVR, AIGVS, AIGVT, AIGVU, AIGVV, AIGVW, AIGVX, AIGVY, AIGVZ, AIGWA, AIGWB, AIGWC, AIGWD, AIGWE, AIGWF, AIGWG, AIGHA, AIGWH, AIGWI, AIGWJ, AIGWK, AIGWL, AIGWN, AIGWO, AIGWP, AIGWQ, AIGWR, AIGWS, AIGWT, AIGWU, AIGWV, AIGWW, AIGWX, AIGWY, AIGWZ, AIGXA, AIGXB, AIGXC, AIGXD, AIGXE, AIGXF, AIGXG, AIGHA, AIGXH, AIGXI, AIGXJ, AIGXK, AIGXL, AIGXN, AIGXO, AIGXP, AIGXQ, AIGXR, AIGXS, AIGXT, AIGXU, AIGXV, AIGXW, AIGXX, AIGXY, AIGXZ, AIGYA, AIGYB, AIGYC, AIGYD, AIGYE, AIGYF, AIGYG, AIGHA, AIGYH, AIGYI, AIGYJ, AIGYK, AIGYL, AIGYN, AIGYO, AIGYP, AIGYQ, AIGYR, AIGYS, AIGYT, AIGYU, AIGYV, AIGYW, AIGYX, AIGYY, AIGYZ, AIGZA, AIGZB, AIGZC, AIGZD, AIGZE, AIGZF, AIGZG, AIGHA, AIGZH, AIGZI, AIGZJ, AIGZK, AIGZL, AIGZN, AIGZO, AIGZP, AIGZQ, AIGZR, AIGZS, AIGZT, AIGZU, AIGZV, AIGZW, AIGZX, AIGZY, AIGZZ.

Table D: OTC prices for various stocks including AIGAA, AIGAB, AIGAC, AIGAD, AIGAE, AIGAF, AIGAG, AIGAH, AIGAI, AIGAJ, AIGAK, AIGAL, AIGAM, AIGAN, AIGAO, AIGAP, AIGAQ, AIGAR, AIGAS, AIGAT, AIGAU, AIGAV, AIGAW, AIGAX, AIGAY, AIGAZ, AIGBA, AIGBB, AIGBC, AIGBD, AIGBE, AIGBF, AIGBG, AIGBH, AIGBI, AIGBJ, AIGBK, AIGBL, AIGBM, AIGBN, AIGBO, AIGBP, AIGBQ, AIGBR, AIGBS, AIGBT, AIGBU, AIGBV, AIGBW, AIGBX, AIGBY, AIGBZ, AIGCA, AIGCB, AIGCC, AIGCD, AIGCE, AIGCF, AIGCG, AIGHA, AIGCH, AIGCI, AIGCJ, AIGCK, AIGCL, AIGCM, AIGCN, AIGCO, AIGCP, AIGCQ, AIGCR, AIGCS, AIGCT, AIGCU, AIGCV, AIGCW, AIGCX, AIGCY, AIGCZ, AIGDA, AIGDB, AIGDC, AIGDD, AIGDE, AIGDF, AIGDG, AIGDH, AIGDI, AIGDJ, AIGDK, AIGDL, AIGDM, AIGDN, AIGDO, AIGDP, AIGDQ, AIGDR, AIGDS, AIGDT, AIGDU, AIGDV, AIGDW, AIGDX, AIGDY, AIGDZ, AIGEA, AIGEB, AIGEC, AIGED, AIGEE, AIGEF, AIGEG, AIGHA, AIGEH, AIGEI, AIGEJ, AIGEK, AIGEL, AIGEM, AIGEN, AIGEO, AIGEP, AIGEQ, AIGER, AIGES, AIGET, AIGEU, AIGEV, AIGEW, AIGEX, AIGEY, AIGEZ, AIGFA, AIGFB, AIGFC, AIGFD, AIGFE, AIGFF, AIGFG, AIGHA, AIGFH, AIGFI, AIGFJ, AIGFK, AIGFL, AIGFM, AIGFN, AIGFO, AIGFP, AIGFQ, AIGFR, AIGFS, AIGFT, AIGFU, AIGFV, AIGFW, AIGFX, AIGFY, AIGFZ, AIGGA, AIGGB, AIGGC, AIGGD, AIGGE, AIGGF, AIGGG, AIGHA, AIGGH, AIGGI, AIGGJ, AIGGK, AIGGL, AIGGM, AIGGN, AIGGO, AIGGP, AIGGQ, AIGGR, AIGGS, AIGGT, AIGGU, AIGGV, AIGGW, AIGGX, AIGGY, AIGGZ, AIGHA, AIGHB, AIGHC, AIGHD, AIGHE, AIGHF, AIGHG, AIGHH, AIGHI, AIGHJ, AIGHK, AIGHL, AIGHM, AIGHN, AIGHO, AIGHP, AIGHQ, AIGHR, AIGHS, AIGHT, AIGHU, AIGHV, AIGHW, AIGHX, AIGHY, AIGHZ, AIGIA, AIGIB, AIGIC, AIGID, AIGIE, AIGIF, AIGIG, AIGHA, AIGIH, AIGIJ, AIGIK, AIGIL, AIGIM, AIGIN, AIGIO, AIGIP, AIGIQ, AIGIR, AIGIS, AIGIT, AIGIU, AIGIV, AIGIW, AIGIX, AIGIY, AIGIZ, AIGJA, AIGJB, AIGJC, AIGJD, AIGJE, AIGJF, AIGJG, AIGJH, AIGJI, AIGJJ, AIGJK, AIGJL, AIGJM, AIGJN, AIGJO, AIGJP, AIGJQ, AIGJR, AIGJS, AIGJT, AIGJU, AIGJV, AIGJW, AIGJX, AIGJY, AIGJZ, AIGKA, AIGKB, AIGKC, AIGKD, AIGKE, AIGKF, AIGKG, AIGHA, AIGKH, AIGKI, AIGKJ, AIGKL, AIGKM, AIGKN, AIGKO, AIGKP, AIGKQ, AIGKR, AIGKS, AIGKT, AIGKU, AIGKV, AIGKW, AIGKX, AIGKY, AIGKZ, AIGLA, AIGLB, AIGLC, AIGLD, AIGLE, AIGLF, AIGLG, AIGHA, AIGHLI, AIGHLJ, AIGHLK, AIGHLL, AIGHLM, AIGHLN, AIGHLO, AIGHLP, AIGHLQ, AIGHLR, AIGHLS, AIGHLT, AIGHLU, AIGHLV, AIGHLW, AIGHLX, AIGHLY, AIGHLZ, AIGMA, AIGMB, AIGMC, AIGMD, AIGME, AIGMF, AIGMG, AIGHA, AIGMH, AIGMI, AIGMJ, AIGMK, AIGML, AIGMN, AIGMO, AIGMP, AIGMQ, AIGMR, AIGMS, AIGMT, AIGMU, AIGMV, AIGMW, AIGMX, AIGMY, AIGMZ, AIGNA, AIGNB, AIGNC, AIGND, AIGNE, AIGNF, AIGNG, AIGHA, AIGNH, AIGNI, AIGNJ, AIGNK, AIGNL, AIGNM, AIGNN, AIGNO, AIGNP, AIGNQ, AIGNR, AIGNS, AIGNT, AIGNU, AIGNV, AIGNW, AIGNX, AIGNY, AIGNZ, AIGOA, AIGOB, AIGOC, AIGOD, AIGOE, AIGOF, AIGOG, AIGHA, AIGOH, AIGOI, AIGOJ, AIGOK, AIGOL, AIGOM, AIGNN, AIGOO, AIGOP, AIGOQ, AIGOR, AIGOS, AIGOT, AIGOU, AIGOV, AIGOW, AIGOX, AIGOY, AIGOZ, AIGPA, AIGPB, AIGPC, AIG

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Weeks High Low

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Weeks High	52 Weeks Low
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114
114	114	IBM	3.75	3.3	15.5	114	114

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Jan. 6

Session High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) 1987-88

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

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Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

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Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Jan. 6

Session High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) 1987-88

Est. Sales 1,200 Prev. Sales 1,200

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Jan. 6

Session High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) 1987-88

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Japan Builders Accused Of Collusion in U.S. Bids

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Japanese companies "may be colluding on construction bids in the United States," leading to a "serious restraint of competition," Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, said Monday, citing a letter from a Commerce Department official.

The letter, written last October by the Commerce under secretary, S. Bruce Smart Jr., to Douglas H. Ginsburg, then assistant attorney general for antitrust, said that the Commerce Department had provided "episodic evidence" of such activities by Japanese companies bidding on projects for the Bureau of Land Reclamation, a part of the Interior Department.

"If these allegations are accurate this system of mutual consultation could seriously injure competition in the United States," added the letter, which was disclosed by Senate aides.

In an interview Monday, Mr. Smart said the Commerce Department had evidence "some years ago that Japanese companies might have colluded on contracts" for the Bureau of Land Reclamation. "We have no evidence that this has happened in the recent past," added Mr. Smart, who reassured that the practice "could have an anticompetitive effect."

In his letter to Mr. Ginsburg, now an appeals court judge in the District of Columbia, Mr. Smart said the practice led to the rotation of winning bids among participants in the system.

Kansas Railroad Offers To Buy Southern Pacific

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Kansas City Southern Industries Inc. has offered to purchase the Southern Pacific Railroad and asked the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission to block the proposed merger of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads.

The Kansas City corporation, whose holdings include the Kansas City Southern Railway, did not say how much it would pay for the Southern Pacific, whose value was placed at about \$1.4 billion by Glenn Cameron, an analyst with Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weedon Inc. in New York.

The KCSI offer Monday could be a ploy to get an agreement to allow Kansas City Southern to use track owned by Southern Pacific's parent firm, said Herb Buchbinder at Kidder, Peabody & Co. Inc. in Kansas City. Al Mauro, a Kansas City Southern spokesman, said that analysis: "We have no response beyond our filing."

A combination of the two railroads would create a system of more than 15,000 miles — including Kansas City Southern's tracks, which run south from Kansas City to the Gulf Coast, and Southern Pacific's line from Kansas City to California.

A. Dennis Watson, an ICC spokesman, said the agency had not decided how it would respond to the KCSI request.

NYSE Highs-Lows

AGS Corp. 127 1/2

Alcoa 127 1/2

Amgen 127 1/2

Amstar 127 1/2

Amstar 127 1/2

Amstar 127 1/2

Amstar 127 1/2

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DM Futures Options

W. German Mark 2500 marks, cents per mark

1-year bid

1-year ask

1-year bid

1-year ask

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1-year ask

U.S. Treasuries

1-month bid

1-month ask

1-month bid

1-month ask

1-month bid

1-month ask

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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Software Firm Sues 6, Charges Theft of Secrets

LOS ANGELES—Ashton-Tate Inc., a computer software concern, said it has sued its former chief scientist and five others for alleged theft of secret technology.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed)

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for issuer, amount, and rate.

Dollars

Table listing dollar-denominated financial instruments.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Mark-denominated financial instruments.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen-denominated financial instruments.

ECU

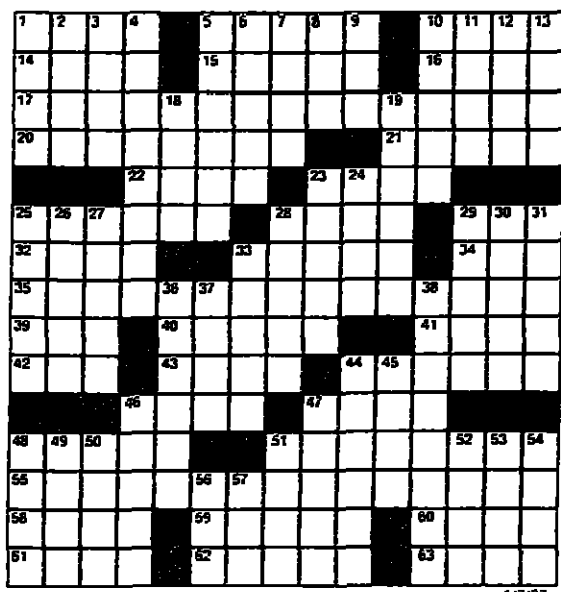
Table listing ECU-denominated financial instruments.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing Pounds Sterling-denominated financial instruments.

Seize the world. The International Herald Tribune. Bringing the World's Most Important News to the World's Most Important Audience.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.



ACROSS

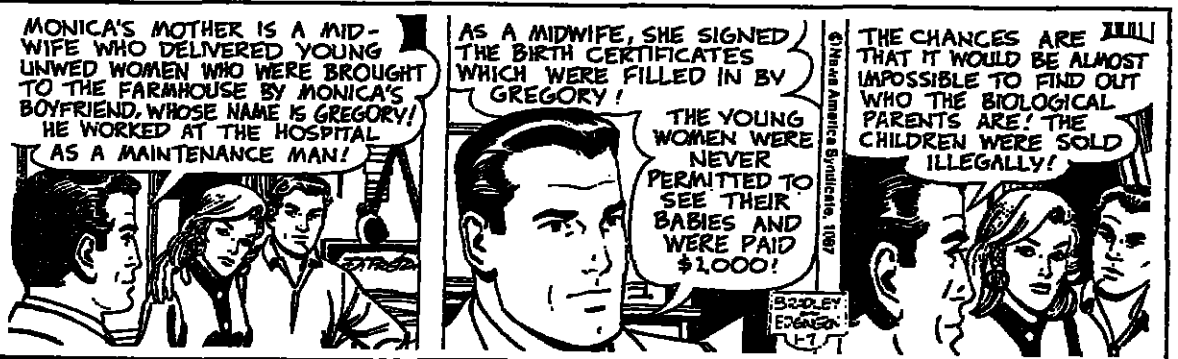
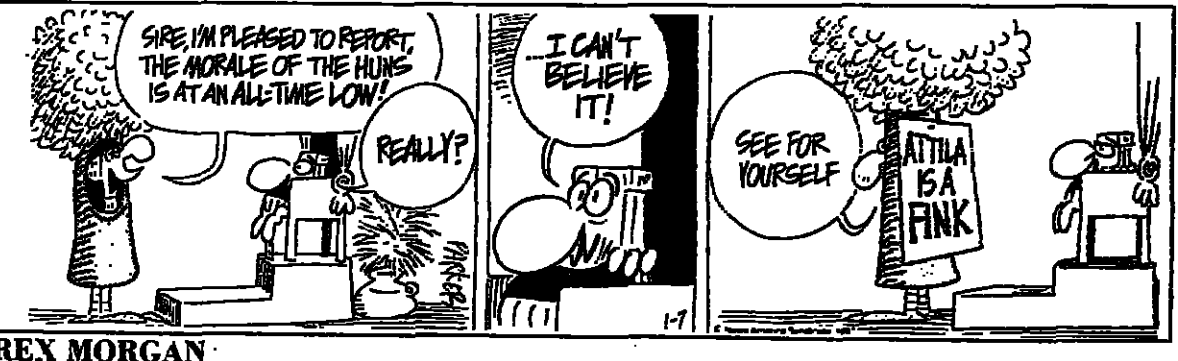
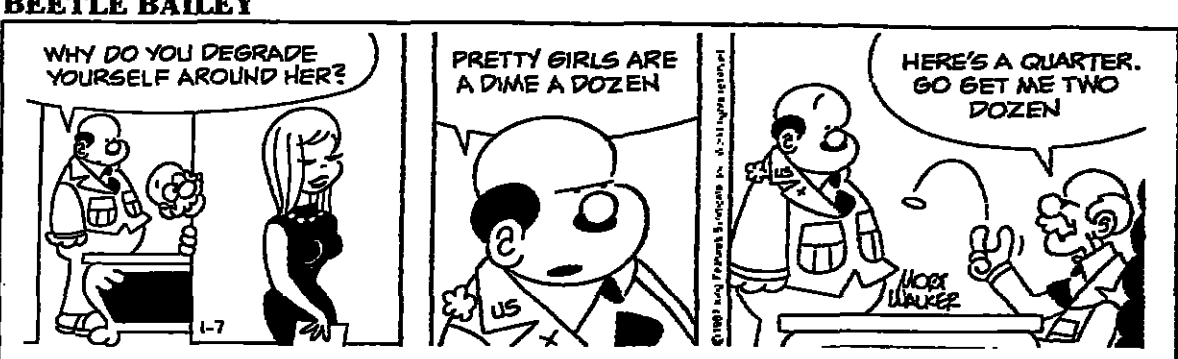
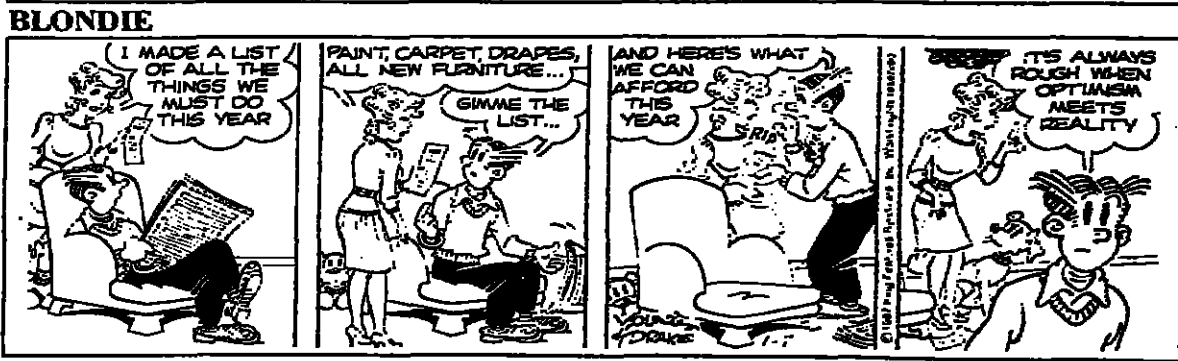
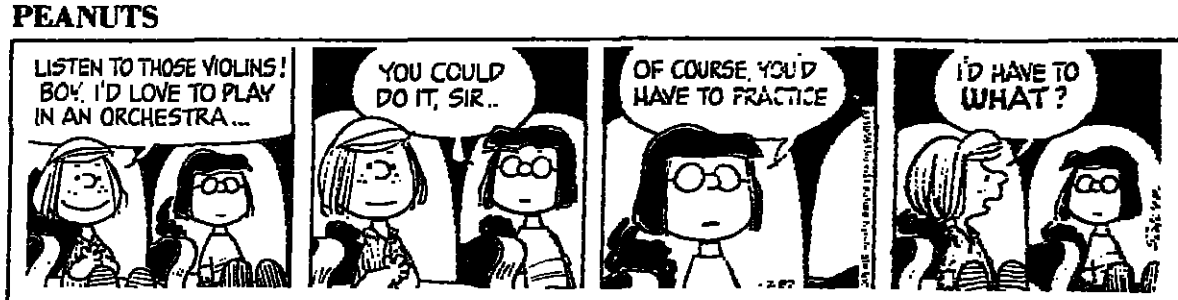
1 Float airily
5 Orange-yellow
10 Stoker in "The Harry Ape"
14 Capital place for a soldier
15 "But Me," Kern song
16 Mediterranean port
17 Homer's smug comment
20 Homesteaders
21 Sign causing many a rent
23 Hibernian
23 Songwriter
25 Toccata
25 Kind of bean
29 Pl. of a warship's name
32 Knowledge
33 Threshed grain stalks
34 Expression of indifference
35 Happy-go-lucky fellow
39 U.S.N.A. grad
40 Circuit
41 "I could horse!"
42 Gypsy gentleman
43 Slugger Mel's family
44 Creator of the leitmotif

DOWN

1 Amazes
2 Wimbledon winner: 1975
3 Lacking sparkle
4 Walked
5 Unreadily
6 Poet Marianne
7 Jesters
8 Position for Russ Francis
9 Johnny
10 Toys with strings
11 Fourth-largest inland sea
12 Hood's handle
13 Link firmly

BEATLE BAILEY

18 Touched down
19 Capital once called Bytown
23 Pressure
24 Indian maid
25 "Luck and Pluck" author
26 Daft
27 Jagged
28 Galley-proof words
29 Prussian cavalryman
19th century
30 Musical composition
31 Piece
33 S. African statesman
36 Gardner's utensil
37 Whit
38 Macbeth's crime
44 Metalworker
45 Severn feeder
46 Rio
47 Sierra
48 Originate
49 Actress
50 Tobacco kiln
51 Sheepskin leather
52 Mellowed
53 Goon
54 Luncheon ending
56 Little island
57 Bearded antelope



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TEELI
KEROP
YABSUW
LENKER

ANSWER: A

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	59	61	61
Amsterdam	59	61	61
Antwerp	59	61	61
Berlin	59	61	61
Brussels	59	61	61
Cardiff	59	61	61
Copenhagen	59	61	61
Dublin	59	61	61
Geneva	59	61	61
Helsinki	59	61	61
Lisbon	59	61	61
London	59	61	61
Madrid	59	61	61
Moscow	59	61	61
Osaka	59	61	61
Paris	59	61	61
Prague	59	61	61
Rome	59	61	61
Stockholm	59	61	61
Zurich	59	61	61

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Moscow	59	61	61
Osaka	59	61	61
Paris	59	61	61
Prague	59	61	61
Rome	59	61	61
Stockholm	59	61	61
Zurich	59	61	61

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Jan. 6

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	324.50	+1.50
London	2412.50	+12.50
Paris	1258.50	+8.50
Tokyo	182.50	+1.50
Hong Kong	1258.50	+8.50
Singapore	1258.50	+8.50
Stockholm	1258.50	+8.50
Zurich	1258.50	+8.50

BOOKS

MISHIMA: A Vision of the Void By Marguerite Yourcenar. Translated from the French by Alberto Manguel in collaboration with the author. 152 pages. \$14.95. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Bob Halliday. THIS brief book by Marguerite Yourcenar on the life and work of Yukio Mishima projects its author's personality and art as strongly as it does those of its subject. Yourcenar is sensitive to Mishima's fanatical fixation on what he perceived as the emasculation of Japan in recent times, his attempt in his own life to adhere to the heroic virtues of earlier times, and the visionary quality with which these obsessions were expressed in his writing.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SARD	CUGAT	ARAL
ITOR	AGENA	COME
AMMO	SHEIK	TATE
MOPPET	STEPONIT	
DAR	AFAR	
PIPEDOWN	INSTAR	
AREAS	HEAVE	ILE
GILD	PERSE	OBOL
ESE	ALTOS	OPINE
SHEILA	STONEAGE	
NAYS	RAIN	
ASCRIBED	INWARD	
CLEO	ARISE	INEE
CODA	LAVAL	DIAL
TEED	LIENS	ELLE

BRIDGE

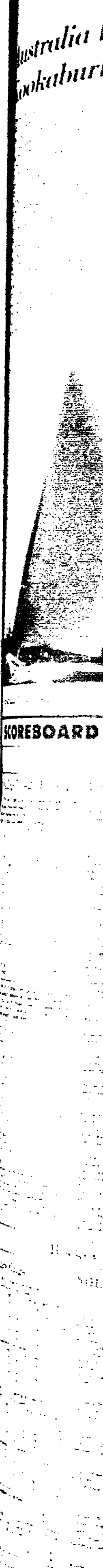
By Alan Truscott. WINNING the Greater New York Bridge Association's last event of the year, the Regional Swiss Teams, was a group that has been in the forefront in regional tournaments for several years - David and Lisa Berkowitz of Secaucus, New Jersey, and Bob and Jill Blanchard, Drew Card and Jim Krekorian, all of Manhattan.

Markets Closed

Stockholm and Milan stock markets were closed Tuesday for a holiday.

TECHNOLOGY

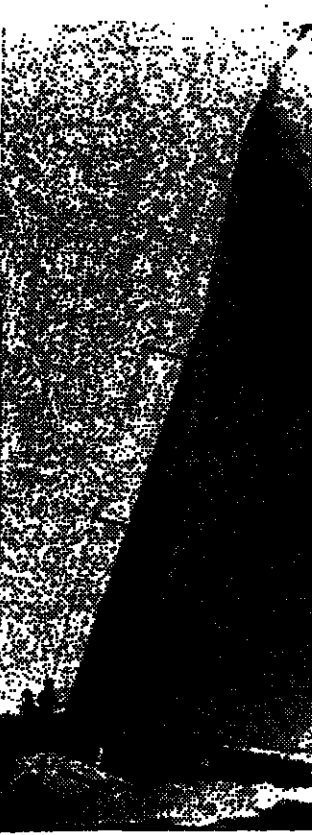
IN THE IT EVERY FRIDAY. ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGHS AS THEY AFFECT COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS - WORLDWIDE



SPORTS

Australia IV in Defender Finals; Kookaburra's Protest Is Denied

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FREMANTLE, Australia — Australia IV's place in the America's Cup defender finals was assured early Wednesday after a protest by race loser Kookaburra II was rejected after nearly seven hours of deliberation.



Australia IV, left, with its controversial headsail, racing against Kookaburra II on Tuesday.

AMERICA'S CUP

final starting next week. But Kevin Parry, the head of the Taskforce '87 syndicate that fielded the Kookaburra boats, could still decide to withdraw Kookaburra III from the series in favor of Kookaburra II if he considers the older boat the faster.

After trailing for five legs, Beashel overcame a 2:17 deficit by playing the wind shifts with a sail that is a cross between a genoa and a spinnaker. Its use sparked an immediate protest by Kookaburra II.

Kookaburra II upped a 55-second lead on the first beat to 1:33 at the second mark. At the wing mark, down by a hefty 2:17, Beashel moved his move. Flying a huge white spinnaker rigged as a genoa —

with the tack of the sail at the bow, only about two feet from the deck, and with the foot of the sail sweeping below deck level — Australia IV picked up 10 seconds on the reaching leg.

A huge shift on the fifth leg found Australia IV on the upwind side of Kookaburra II as the two boats gybed to the buoy. The shift was so great that Australia IV was able to slice 1:22 off the lead.

Beashel took the lead at the sixth mark by 10 seconds as Australia IV picked up another 55 seconds on an 85-degree wind shift.

Australia IV cut the margin by another five seconds on the final spinnaker leg.

Gilmour started a desperate tacking duel on the final leg, but was unsuccessful.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Bonham Road Produces Another Winner

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dagenham, just east of the London docks, is the place Henry Ford chose for his U.K. production line. It is also where old grandfather Allen began a remarkable soccer dynasty.

Ernie Allen, the old rooster himself, is dead now, but he would not be surprised that Clive, the eldest of his three grandsons in the English First Division, is outscoring everyone in the land. He would have expected young Clive to prosper at Tottenham Hotspur, where Clive's father, Les, helped win a league and FA Cup double 1961.

Ernie Allen doubtless would also expect Clive's younger brother Bradley, just 14, to start the New Year as the most sought-after schoolboy player in southern England.

One by one they roll off the production line, but by any standards Clive Allen's tale is exceptional.

He is, by common consent among players I have spoken to, the most single-minded goal-scorer around, lately even more potent than Liverpool's Ian Rush, for whom Juventus has agreed to a transfer fee of £3.2 million (\$4.75 million).

Single-minded is a soft option on the word selfish. Allen sees the whites of the goalposts, shoots on sight and scores, by his estimate.

"We tell him he's lazy and selfish," admits Tottenham's manager, David Platt. "Clive is unique in the English game. He's short of speed compared to Ian Rush; he doesn't have the ability to out-jump people, he doesn't have that clean contact and talent for bringing teammates into the game like Nigel Clough of Nottingham Forest."

"What he does have is an inner sense that makes him the coolest finisher I have worked with. With his eyes on the ball, he knows where the keeper is. He can look over his shoulder and shoot. We go along with Clive's deficiencies. We adjust because, simply, he's the best at doing what he's paid to do — score goals."

Such tolerance is self-imposed.



Clive Allen, left, heading in his 21st goal of the year in a match against Nottingham Forest.

Tottenham deploys the 4-5-1 formation used by teams at the World Cup, leaving Allen the sole out-and-out forward.

He has netted 23 of Tottenham's 36 league goals, and began averaging a goal a game last spring after finally overcoming a persistent ache in his thigh (it baffled specialists, including one who unsuccessfully operated for a hernia).

Then, halcyon, a small piece of muscle was found to have detached from the bone. It was removed, and Allen's inhibitions went with it.

He finished last season with eight goals in seven games. Hunger is still there, so much so that he recently tossed his boots in a trash can after missing a third goal against Chelsea.

Those boots, he said, were worn through to the toes after 30 games. Ernie Allen might have turned in his grave. His boys shared a pair of boots because his wage as an asphaltier (plus £1 a week as a strapping center-half who played Wednesdays, Saturdays

and Sundays) just about fed three sons and four daughters. Clive Allen's is the new world. He scored three times in his debut as a 17-year-old for Queens Park

ROB HUGHES

Rangers, a club his father had managed after playing for Chelsea and Tottenham.

By 19, courtesy of the manic English soccer market, Allen was with his third club and under his ninth manager after twice being sold for £1 million. In the summer of 1980, Arsenal paid a million for him — but 62 days later, without so much as one competitive game from him, dispatched him to Crystal Palace for national team fullback Kenny Sanson.

Maybe Allen was a pawn in Arsenal's pursuit of Sanson. More likely, his apparent lack of fitness and unenthusiastic training panicked Arsenal.

Terry Venables, then the Crystal Palace manager, had inside knowledge. Venables, now in mil-

lionaire residence as coach at Barcelona, grew up in the house opposite the Allens' in Bonham Road.

The instincts and street savvy Venables picked up there are succeeding in Barcelona, where intricate intrigues had chewed up and spat out the best coaching brains of West Germany, the Netherlands and Argentina.

And the same Dagenham upbringing, the same humor that camouflaged penetrating cunning, is there in another neighborhood old boy, Ken Brown, now managing parochial Norwich City, which, against the odds, is up among the giants of the English League.

Bonham Road must have been a boy's soccer paradise. Another family produced Martin Peters, whose blind-side runs helped England win the 1966 World Cup.

One more? Just a little one: Jimmy Greaves, born a mile away, grew into the cheekiest goal-poacher England has ever seen, one who returned from a

spell in Milan to set a single-season Tottenham record of 37 goals, which is Allen's target.

Contrary to England's customary disdain for yesterday's heroes, Greaves lives on popular memory and on his wits as a television broadcaster.

Must be something in the East End air — all that iron in the cars, and perhaps in the diet.

But where the Allens are concerned, it's in the blood. Ernie's contemporaries say he could have walked onto a top team if he'd had the opportunity and the incentives now cranking his offspring.

His eldest son, Ron, played among England's best in the army, but broke a keesap. Middle son Dennis played for Charlton, Reading and Bournemouth, and Les hit the jackpot with his Tottenham double.

But Clive is the first Allen to follow Greaves, Peters, Brown and Venables all the way from the neighborhood to the full England side. His first taste of international soccer came two years ago in the Maracana in Rio de Janeiro.

His cousin Paul Allen, a year younger at 24, is a hardworking creator rather than an instinctive scorer, but he is on the same Tottenham team (his first game came as the youngest teenager to win an FA Cup medal with West Ham). Another cousin, Martin, plays regularly as a Queens Park defender.

And still the family tree bears. Bradley, raised on big brother's exploits and his father's tales of glory, has a few months to decide with whom to place his future. His choice is simple: any club in London.

After Bradley? Uncle Ron of the busted knee reckons he has a gifted grandson, a 7-year-old rebel who runs around in, of all colors, Liverpool's.

And then there's Oliver Thomas Allen — remember, you read it here first. Oliver, 12 weeks old, is the firstborn of Clive and Lisa Allen. A long shot? Greaves, but even in the year 2001, it's odds-on that an Allen will be playing the family trade.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

College Top-20 Ratings

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Team, Points Per Game. Top teams include Duke, Georgetown, and North Carolina.

U.S. College Results

Table with 3 columns: Team 1, Team 2, Score. Results from various college basketball games.

NBA Leaders

Table with 3 columns: Player, Team, Statistic. Lists top performers in various categories.

Table with 3 columns: Team, Points, Rebounds, Assists. Summary statistics for various teams.

America's Cup

Table with 3 columns: Team, W, L, Pts. Results for the America's Cup sailing competition.

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table with 3 columns: Team, W, L, Pts. Standings for various NHL teams.

NHL Leaders

Table with 3 columns: Player, Team, Statistic. Lists top NHL players.

World Cup Skiing

Table with 3 columns: Team, W, L, Pts. Results for the World Cup skiing competition.

Transition

Table with 3 columns: Team, W, L, Pts. Results for various sports teams.

Sooners Slam the Door on Bosworth

The Associated Press

NORMAN, Oklahoma — All-American linebacker Brian Bosworth, noted for a fierce playing style and flamboyant personality, has played his last game for the University of Oklahoma.

Coach Barry Switzer said in a terse statement issued late Monday, "I have decided it would be in the best interests of the University of Oklahoma football program that he forgo his senior season of eligibility. Brian is — walking the sidelines during the Jan. 1 Orange Bowl game wearing a

T-shirt that, using initials NCAA, read 'National Communists Against Athletes' as well as 'Welcome to Russia.' The National Collegiate Athletic Association had banned Bosworth from playing in the game because of steroid use."

Switzer gave no reason for his decision, but it followed Bosworth's latest controversial action — walking the sidelines during the Jan. 1 Orange Bowl game wearing a

sure his future with the National Football League will parallel if not exceed his career accomplishments at the university."

Even before the Orange Bowl (in which Oklahoma routed Arkansas, 42-8), it had been widely speculated that Bosworth would pass up his remaining eligibility and turn professional. A school spokesman said Switzer's decision was made with that in mind. "They were just trying to get it over with as soon as possible," he said.

Asked if Switzer's statement meant that Bosworth could not play for the Sooners in 1987, Athletic Director Donnie Duncan said, "That's correct." University President Frank Horton said he supported Switzer's decision.

Bosworth finished fourth in the balloting for the Heisman Trophy, was the Big Eight defensive player of the year and an all-American for the second season in a row. In 1986, he was the top tackler for the 11-1 Sooners, who led the nation in rushing defense, passing defense, scoring defense and total defense.

In a preseason Sports Illustrated article, Bosworth said he had learned how to install stray bolts in cars at an Oklahoma City General Motors plant. He later said UCLA played "girls football" after Oklahoma had beaten the Bruins, 38-3.

Known for his controversial statements, earnings and multi-colored hair, Bosworth drew particularly heavy fire for his alleged T-shirt. An editorial in an Oklahoma newspaper called his behavior "crude, tasteless, disgusting sideline antics."

On Monday night, Bosworth said he was "terribly embarrassed" by the concern he had caused the university.



Brian Bosworth

Walliser Wins, Narrows Gap

On Schneider

United Press International
SAALBACH, Austria — Maria Walliser won her second straight super-giant slalom of the World Cup season here Tuesday and narrowed the gap on Swiss teammate

World Cup Skiing
Vreni Schneider in the overall standings to seven points. Walliser was among the first 20 racers, who had the benefit of clear weather, and won by almost a second on the 1,390-meter (4,560-foot) course with a time of 1 minute, 09.71 seconds. Half an hour after the start of the race, heavy snow swept the course, along with wind and fog.

Switzerland's Brigitte Oertli, who started 22d, finished second in 1:10.6. Rapidly improving Mateja Svet of Yugoslavia was third in 1:10.75.

"I can't be completely satisfied with my win," Walliser said. "The other girls were unlucky with the weather. But we cannot conduct this sport in a hall... I was just luckier this time than the others."

Walliser, the 24-year-old defending overall and downhill cup champion, won the season's first super-giant at Val d'Isere, France, Dec. 14 and also won a giant slalom at Valdezona, Italy, six days later.

The victory was Walliser's 14th in cup competition and took her to 150 points in the overall standings. Schneider, who finished 10th on Tuesday, leads with 157, and with two more Swiss — Oertli (113) and Erika Hess (108) — are third and fourth. (UPI, AP)

